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INTERNATIONAL

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## Wilson Planning Referendum on EEC Before July

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today for a nationwide vote by the end of June on whether Britain should withdraw from the European Economic Community.

### Giscard Sees Good Year for France

Forecasts Increases in Production, Trade

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 23 (NYT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the "specter of a great economic crisis" hung over the Western world and said that for France, at least, the situation was brightening. In one of his recent inaugurations, Giscard d'Estaing said that France could achieve a growth rate of 4 per cent this year and that the balance of payments should be in equilibrium by the end of the year.

The Western world's perspective might be "instability and inflation," he said, but French perspectives were continued growth and industrial activity. He acknowledged that employment would be the principal problem in 1975 but did not go to details. Only this week five of his ministers reported 750,000 persons officially looking for work, the highest level since World War II. Officially, that is 3.3 per cent of the work force but labor union figures are considerably higher.

Painting a remarkably rosy picture, he said that it was largely increase in French exports that had permitted France to achieve a threefold increase in its imports. The oil bill climbed in 16 billion francs in 1973 to 23 billion (about \$12 billion) last year. French government and industry representatives, he said, had been traveling all over the world finding new export outlets, with the result that orders for French industrial products climbed from 25 billion to 61 billion francs from 1973 to 1974.

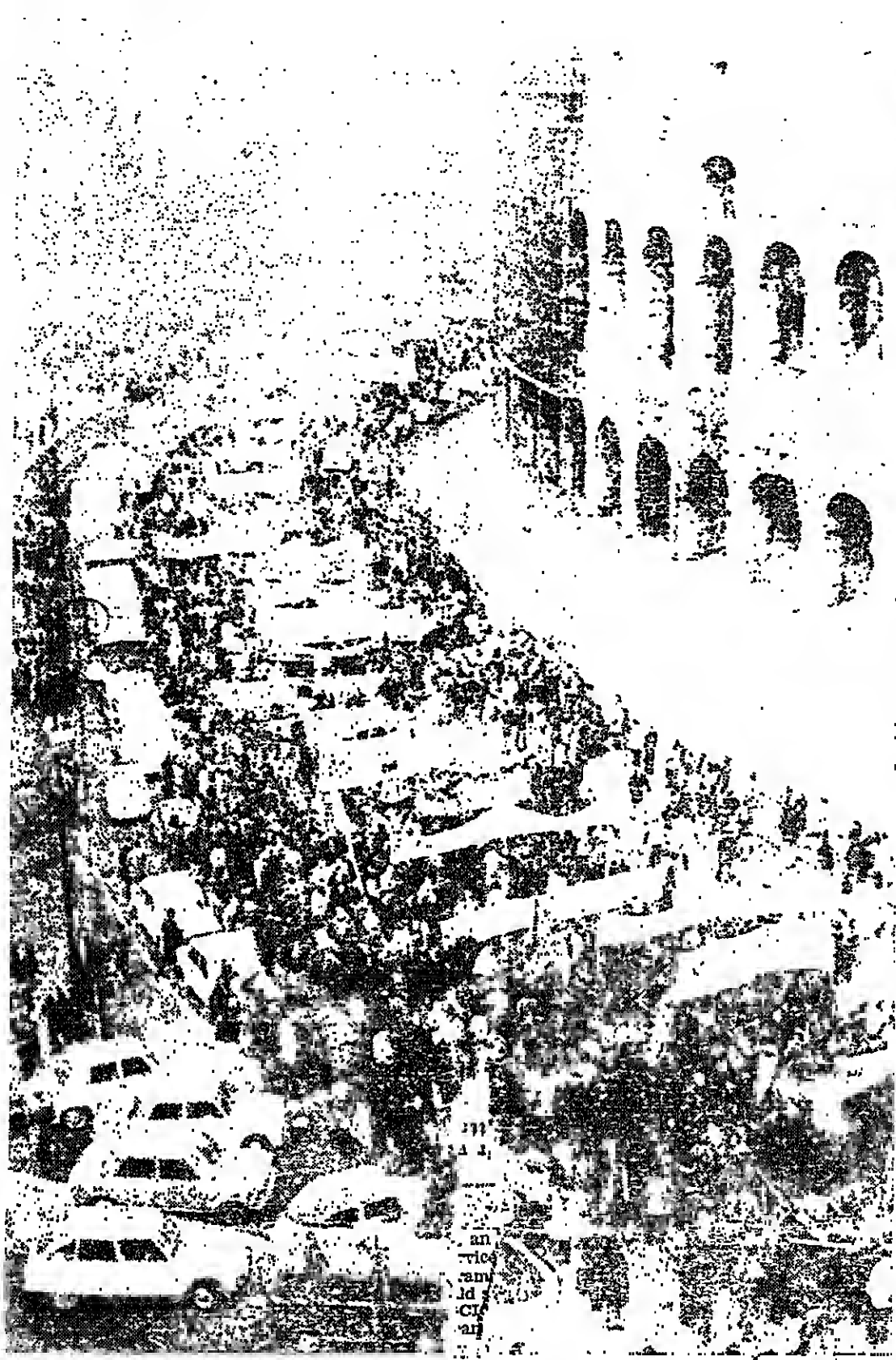
Positive Perspectives  
With a slight trade surplus in December, the "perspectives are bright," he said, although he admitted an overall deficit for 1974.

With our December surplus, he said, "France was among the industrialized countries in the world—West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France—the only ones—that had a trade surplus. All the other big industrial countries are in deficit."

He said the recent revaluation of the French gold stock—from 10 billion francs to 75 billion francs—would keep the government from imposing a "too-deflationary" policy. "France needs to know the true value of the franc," he said, "and it can count on us to pay it." He said that the franc would continue to rise in 1975. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the French auto industry—the largest in Europe—the backbone of the economy and said that the recent Peugeot-Citroën merger, financed by the government, would keep it afloat.

to country, he remarked, is rationalizing its automobile industry today. His first of the new year's coincided with a new poll showing that 52 per cent of the nation approved of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policies compared with 48 per cent last month. First time his rating had been below 50 per cent.

also came a day after the of the dimmers he plans to in homes of ordinary citizens. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a 48-year-old picture framer, was the first neophyte leader, selected from 1,500 invitations had been invited. The Giscard d'Estaing friends and relatives over, wasn't too easy, said Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing. "We have a big apartment and it was a bit of a surprise." The Elysée Palace asked for a simple dinner. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing prepared watercress soup, with mouseline sauce, roast of mixed vegetables, salad, strawberry Charlotte and red champagne. St. Emilion and decaffeinated coffee.



MARCH IN ROME—Some of the 200,000 workers and students passing the Colosseum in a march and rally in support of a nationwide strike protesting inflation and low wages.

### 200,000 March in Rome

## Italians Strike to Protest 25% Inflation

ROME, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Italy's three largest labor federations staged the first national strike of the new year today—a four-to-eight-hour walkout which, except for some major traffic jams, failed to have much effect.

The strike was a general protest against growing inflation, which according to figures published today has risen 25 per cent last year, and in support of union demands for larger cost-of-living allowances to offset the rising prices.

In Rome, the unions added an anti-Fascist theme and extended the strike to eight hours. Police estimated that more than 200,000 workers and students massed at the Colosseum for a march and rally.

All public transport and trains halted for four hours during the morning, creating major difficulties in getting to work for everyone who did not join the strike. Thousands of extra cars jammed Rome, choking the city.

Airport workers also joined the strike in the morning, limiting international arrivals and departures to only 13 between 7 a.m. and noon. Italy's Alitalia Airline canceled 13 international and 18 internal flights because of the strike.

All schools closed, banks and post offices opened only at noon and garbage went uncollected. Utility workers and hospital staffs stopped work for half a day and movie houses canceled their first showing of the day.

There were no newspapers, because of an all-day strike by journalists and printers yesterday, and some coffee bars closed as well.

But nearly all food shops operated as usual, and most cars did their normal business.

Mr. Sadat said the situation in the Middle East is "very grave" because of the 1973 war. "Nevertheless, we fought."

"Today we want peace. We want a peaceful solution of the problem. We want a peace based on justice."

But he said the situation in the Middle East is "very grave" because of the 1973 war. "Nevertheless, we fought."

## Prompting Clash With Congress Ford Orders Increase In Oil Import Tariffs

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—President Ford and the newly convened Democratic-controlled Congress moved swiftly today toward a head-on collision over his plan to raise oil import fees and thus discourage fuel consumption by increasing prices.

While Democrats searched for ways to suspend his power to do so, Mr. Ford issued a proclamation raising import levies by \$1 a barrel starting Feb. 1, \$2 on March 1 and \$3 on April 1.

Arrive of Democratic opposition to such an oil tariff, which is expected to raise U.S. oil and gasoline prices sharply, Mr. Ford signaled his determination last night in a speech before the Conference Board, a national business and economic organization. He departed from his intent to declare that he would issue the order today instead of Friday, as was originally intended.

Action Promised  
Mr. Ford said his proclamation would give the country "action, not limitation."

This was clearly a no-compromise challenge to members of Congress who seek to enact a delay in the first tariff increase.

"I have just signed a proclamation which in my honest judgment was necessary," the President said, "not for the purpose of penalizing any state or any section but for the purpose of solving our very critical energy problems."

Mr. Ford said that, if Congress came up quickly with a "counter-proposal," he would accept it. "I would be a 'quick step' if Congress voted to rescind the oil import tariffs he is raising."

The President's intention drew denunciations on Capitol Hill. The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., criticized it during a hearing today on the President's anti-recession legislative plan.

Mr. Ullman said yesterday that his committee would meet tomorrow on the question of stripping the President of authority to increase the import fees.

Today, suggesting that Mr. Ford might be "playing games" with Congress, he said the committee's time would be better spent on tax legislation than on efforts to block the tariff increase.

Comment by Simon  
Treasury Secretary William Simon said the President was raising the tariff because not to do so would "threaten our national security." He said: "Anyone who lived through the 1973-74 oil embargo and watched the severe effect it had on our economy, and anyone who reads in the papers that \$2 billion are being lost by this country every month to pay for petroleum imports could hardly conclude that oil imports do not pose a threat to our national security."

The "national security" issue is a key to Mr. Ford's legal authority to raise the tariff. Although the President has emphasized the economic side of the oil picture, his tariff power comes from the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, which gives the chief executive broad authority to impose quotas, fees and other types of import restrictions upon a finding that a given import "threatens to impair the national security."

But the Democrats have focused on the impact of sharply higher oil prices on the domestic economy, already in recession largely because of high energy costs and inflationary pressure.

Rep. Ullman's opposition to the tariff increase was reflected in the Senate, where Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., introduced a joint resolution suspending for 60 days the President's power to raise tariffs. It would give either house of Congress 50 more days to kill it entirely.

Republicans, such as Sen. John Tower of Texas, argued that the Kennedy resolution would be subject to filibuster.

The higher import and other levies on oil are expected to raise gasoline prices by 10 cents a gallon or more.

The Democrats at this point (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## But More Arms Spending Ford Would Curb Rise In Federal Programs

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Looking beyond his immediate proposals for dealing with fuel shortages and the recession, President Ford said last night that his long-range goal is reversal of long-standing and misdirected trends in federal economic policy.

Specifically, the President told a national business and economic research organization, he wants to see:

- An end to the proliferation of such federally financed income redistribution programs as food stamps, social security and federal retirement benefits.

- A halt to the decline in resources devoted to national defense and the use of the defense budget as a fashionable target for economizing.

- An upturn in business investment by reversing the downward slide of corporate profits.

Unless these trends are changed, Mr. Ford said in a speech to 650 members of the Conference Board, tax burdens on average citizens will become unbearable, the economy will stagnate, national defense will become inadequate "to insure our freedom and security in an uneasy world," and industrial productivity will decline.

In discussing his long-range views, the President sharpened his disagreements with the Democratic-controlled Congress even more than he did in his energy and economic package offered in his State of the Union message last week.

He said that foremost among his long-range goals is to bring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Pentagon Ready to Sell Turks \$230 Million Worth of Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The Defense Department has notified Congress that it intends to sell Turkey \$230 million in arms to modernize its tank forces. On Capitol Hill, questions were immediately raised as to whether the Ford administration was seeking to thwart a congressional mandate cutting off arms sales to Turkey on Feb. 5.

Such a motive was denied by Defense Department officials but it was apparent that the administration's move had reopened the controversial issue of arms sales to Turkey. A group of congressmen has been attempting to block military assistance to Turkey since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus on July 20.

The Defense Department notification of the pending sale was contained in a letter sent Jan. 15 to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It stated that the United States planned to sell \$230 million worth of kits to modernize 85 M-48 tanks in the Turkish forces. A copy of the letter was placed in yesterday's Congressional Record by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., the committee chairman.

The Pentagon also gave notice that it planned to sell Israel \$46 million in missiles and launchers, presumably the new TOW anti-tank missile.

The notifications were provided under a new amendment to

Policy-making Defense Department officials insisted that the notification was of a "preliminary nature" and that there was no intention of providing the tanks parts to Turkey if the embargo on arms shipments was not lifted after Feb. 5, either by the President or by Congress. Those officials also said it was doubtful that a contract for the sale of the military equipment would be entered into before Feb. 5.

### Oppose Radio's Cultural Policy

## 2 Protesters Disrupt Danish Parliament

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23 (UPI).

—Blowing whistles and throwing leaflets from a balcony, two demonstrators today forced Premier Poul Hartling to interrupt his opening statement to the newly elected parliament for five minutes until order had been restored.

The 60-year-old minority government leader was halfway into his prepared speech when the two producers Jens Thorsen and author Joergen Nash started their demonstration.

"Order please," shouted the presiding officer, Karl Sytze, while newsmen and guards struggled to get the two men out of the press box.

Mr. Sytze adjourned the session until order had been restored. The two demonstrators were taken outside the building and then released.

"I shall continue where I left off," said Mr. Hartling, who had read one of the leaflets in his seat during the scuffle.

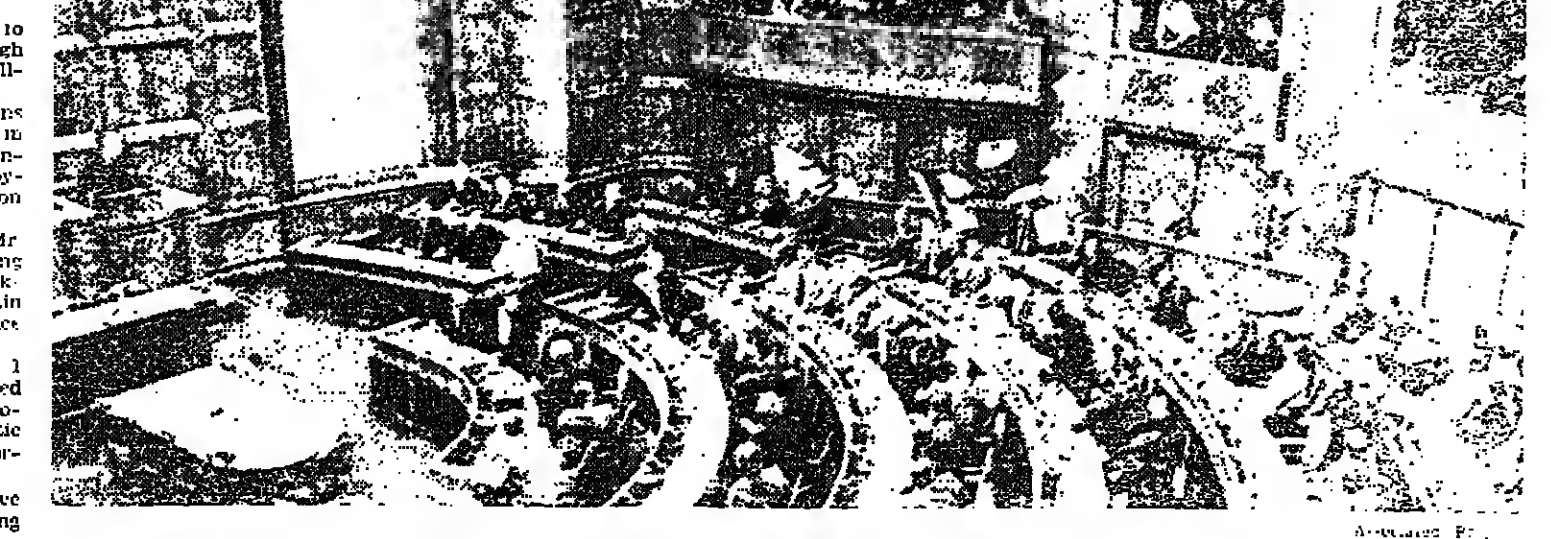
Mr. Thorsen, who directed the film of Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy," and Mr. Nash were protesting the state-run radio's cultural policy.

In 1964, Mr. Nash was questioned by police following the beheading of the Little Mermaid statue in Copenhagen harbor. Last November, he and Mr. Thorsen appeared oaked and released hundreds of white mice among tuxedo-dressed guests at a literary reception.

Mr. Hartling, whose Liberal party gained 26 seats in an election Jan. 9—for a total of 42—said he would continue as head of a minority government in the 173-member house.

"We seek cooperation from all [10] parties to solve our economic problems but most of all we must fight unemployment by cutting down on costs," he said.

Mr. Hartling said he would re-



PROTEST AS PARLIAMENT OPENS—Danish Premier Poul Hartling (on speaker's stand at left) was giving his opening speech to Parliament yesterday when two demonstrators blew whistles and threw protest leaflets from the balcony (far right, next to camera). They were complaining about the state-run broadcasting company's cultural policy.



## Rabin Rejects Sadat Deadline For Israeli 3-Front Pullback

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin today rejected Egyptian demands for an Israeli military withdrawal on three fronts within three months and said that Israel would negotiate with its Arab neighbors one at a time.

Speaking at a meeting of the United Israel Appeal, Mr. Rabin also said that Israel had no reason to fear a resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, but that thorough preparation should precede the talks' reopening.

"Israel rejects the very notion of talking about deadlines for

negotiations and Israel does not fear whoever the Geneva conference," Mr. Rabin said.

"All the talk of a year of decision and that everything has to be reached within three months has no validity whatsoever," he declared.

### Sadat's Deadline

In an interview published by the French newspaper Le Monde this week, Mr. Sadat said that, if Israel did not withdraw its troops from the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian fronts within three months, he would seek a resumption of the talks at Geneva with full participation by the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

"I believe a reconvening of the Geneva conference without preparation, and a thorough preparation, will lead nowhere," Mr. Rabin said. "If there is any hope to move toward peace, experience of the past has shown that it must be done on a bilateral basis."

He said that Israel is ready to continue with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step negotiations but "cannot accept that, while negotiating peace with Egypt, other issues—with other countries—would be interjected into these negotiations."

Israel is pursuing the next step toward a settlement with Egypt, Mr. Rabin said, because its other Arab neighbors are either unwilling or unable to negotiate with the Jewish state now.

### Syria, Lebanon

"I can't say we've seen any sign of readiness by Syria to make peace with Israel," he said. "We know that Lebanon is too weak even to control what's going on within its own boundaries."

He said that Israel will remain adamant in its refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which the Arabs have recognized as representing all Palestinians, including those on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Referring to Mr. Sadat's Le Monde interview and quoting the Egyptian President extensively, Mr. Rabin said, "If he wants Geneva, he can have it. Israel supported and supports the Geneva conference."

But the Premier said that without adequate preparation and with full participation by the Soviet Union and the Arab states, the Geneva talks would quickly end in a political stalemate and increase the likelihood of war.

"If war would be forced upon us, the Arab world will find a stronger Israel than they think they might find," the former army chief of staff said. "It's up to the Arabs to decide. If they want to move toward peace, they'll find a mutual response on the part of Israel. If they decide to do it the other way, they'll find Israel prepared for it."

### Infiltration Report

Information Minister Aharon Yari, speaking last night, said that about 1,500 Palestinian soldiers had infiltrated from Syria into southern Lebanon and that many of them were under direct orders of the Syrian general staff.

Mr. Yari said that Israel's raids into southern Lebanon during a five-day period last week were designed to prevent the infiltrators from setting up bases near the Israeli frontier.

The information minister said that the soldiers infiltrated into the area with the permission and encouragement of the Syrians and were equipped with modern weapons supplied by the Syrian Army, including anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, armored vehicles and light artillery.

### EEC Meeting Is Fixed For Dublin March 10

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The forthcoming meeting of the heads of government of the European Economic Community nations has been formally set for March 10-11 in Dublin, EEC officials said here today.



EMERGENCY DAM—A rubber dam anchored to the riverbed emerging from the water after being filled with water in a minor branch of the Po River delta near Ferrara, Italy, during tests of a new system to control high tides. If it works, similar dams may be placed off Venice to prevent high tides from flooding the city. According to experts, it takes only a few minutes to fill the dam which, when not in use, rests on the bottom.

## Sadat Says Egypt Bars A New War

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace process is stagnating. "We must defuse this bomb which risks exploding," he said. "We have the possibility of doing so and of eliminating the dangers of war in our region."

Asked about reports that Israel had or could quickly procure atomic weapons, Mr. Sadat said he was aware of the situation and repeated earlier pledges that Egypt would not be the first to introduce nuclear arms into the area.

But if Israel declares in any way that it has such an atomic weapon or is about to use it, we will adopt another attitude," he warned.

In any case, he said, nuclear threats did not frighten the Arabs and would not lead them to change their position.

### Warning to U.S.

Nor would they flinch before any American military intervention to secure oilfields. "Any aggression against any Arab country, not only Libya but any Arab country, will be an aggression against the entire Arab world, and we will do everything in our power to stop it," Mr. Sadat said.

He said Egypt would not break Arab ranks and conclude a non-belligerence agreement with Israel on its own. This reportedly has been an Israeli demand as a condition for a further military pullback in the Sinai Desert.

Turning to his uneasy relations with Moscow, Mr. Sadat said he was relieved at demands issued in the Soviet Union that Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev was about to step down. "Mr. Brezhnev is an intimate friend. But if for any reason—and we are all human—he should abandon power in the Soviet Union, this could certainly have repercussions on our policy, for we greatly appreciate Mr. Brezhnev," Mr. Sadat said.

## Tokyo Declares Trips by 2 Aides Were Successful

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The recent trips to Moscow and Peking by Foreign Minister Ichiro Miyazawa and the leader of the Liberal Democratic party, Shigeru Hori, were successful, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Mizuo Kuroda, director-general of the Public Information Bureau, said of Mr. Miyazawa's trip to the Soviet Union, "It contributed to the increase of mutual understanding between the two countries."

Mr. Miyazawa, who visited Moscow for three days last week, reiterated Japan's territorial claim to four tiny islands in the northern Pacific.

Mr. Kuroda also said that Mr. Hori's trip to China "contributed greatly to the friendship between Japan and China." Mr. Hori, former chief cabinet secretary, was the first Liberal Democratic leader to visit China since Premier Takeo Miki took office in December.

## Belfast's Europa Hotel Bombed for 28th Time

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Two gunmen, apparently members of the Irish Republican Army, today forced their way into Belfast's biggest hotel, the Europa, warned visitors in the lobby to flee and planted a suitcase bomb that shattered the lobby. No one was hurt.

Security men in a wooden hut outside the entrance said the men, one of whom was armed with a submachine gun and the other with a pistol, forced them to lie on the floor while an army patrol drove past. Then the men carried the 50-pound bomb into the hotel and warned staff members and guests that they had 30 minutes to get out.

The gunmen escaped in a car. The Europa, a glass and steel structure built five years ago, has been a favorite target of the IRA because it is owned by a British firm.

### Manager Honored

Today's attack was the 28th on the Europa. Its manager, Harper Brown, was awarded the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honors List for his perseverance in continuing to run the hotel in the face of attacks.

The bombing was the latest in a series of attacks on British officials and representatives of the Sinn Féin, political wing of the IRA, discussed a permanent cease-fire.

In another incident, a gasoline tanker truck, hijacked by four gunmen near the village of Bessbrook, 32 miles southwest of Belfast, was found 10 miles away. An army spokesman said that the truck was believed to be booby-trapped.

The suspected victim of an IRA assassination found yesterday near a stolen car on a road 33 miles south of Belfast turned out to be a hooded dummy packed with 100 pounds of explosives, a British Army spokesman said in Belfast.

### Ran Over Dummy

Army experts suspected a booby trap and waited until daylight before hauling the car away. It ran over the dummy figure, setting off an explosion. No one was injured by the blast.

Meanwhile, the seven-man Army Council of the IRA met today to decide whether to renew the truce or resume its campaign of violence, IRA sources said in Dublin.

He heard a report from its envoys to the second round of secret talks with British officials in Belfast yesterday.

The 25-day Christmas truce ended last Thursday when the Army Council refused to renew its order suspending offensive action.

Since the campaign of violence has been resumed, three members of the Provisional IRA have been killed, two in a Belfast bomb explosion and one in a shooting incident with British troops.

A total of 1,147 persons have died in the more than five years of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland and 52 persons have died

in England since the IRA opened a campaign there.

In London, Scotland Yard detectives were investigating the possibility that a schoolmaster shot and seriously wounded Joe Cahill on medical grounds from Portlaoise Prison.

Cahill, 54, a former IRA brig-

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### Major Issue at Today's Session

## Cyprus Political Talks Seem Snagged on Airport's Status

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Jan. 23 (NYT)—After two working sessions, the political talks on the future of Cyprus are off to a rocky start.

When they resume tomorrow, the talks will again consider the status of this capital's international airport, which has been closed since the Turkish invasion in July. The proposals made thus far by the two negotiators—Glafkos Clerides for the Greek Cypriots and Rauf Denktaş for

the Turkish Cypriots—seem apart.

This has been discouraging diplomats here, who hoped it would progress on the airport question might foster feelings of trust between the two sides and give some impetus to the political talks, which began six days ago.

The American officials are particularly disappointed, since they are desperately looking for ways to stave off termination of military aid to Turkey.

### Congress's Demand

In the face of administrative protests, Congress voted 15 months to cut off that aid Feb. 5 unless substantial progress was made toward a Cyprus settlement.

The airport is vital to the Cypriot economy, which was shattered by the fighting last summer and the Turkish occupation of 40 per cent of the country. Export industries, such as citrus and fresh produce, are struggling. Tourist and business travel is down to a trickle.

Both sides are hoping for a small landing strip of the next month but they will not only a small strip in the problem.

Before Christmas, U.S. United Nations diplomats had drafted a proposal that would provide for UN supervision of airport, with ethnic Greek and Turkish representatives working under them. The formula hiring employees was deliberately vague, in order to avoid political questions.

That is typical of the type of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—solve the problems and put the hard question off until the climate improves.

### Rejection by Ankara

Mr. Denktaş's response initially favorable but, when passed the proposal to Ankara, it was rejected. Well-informed diplomats here generally agree that the Turkish-Cypriot has little authority and Mr. Denktaş commands that the island makes—such as the airport—Cyprus.

The Turkish counterproposal presented Monday, plunged directly into political questions, would eliminate the UN and have the two communities run the airport themselves on 50-50 basis.

Even though they comprise 18 per cent of the population, Turkish Cypriots will insist on equal share of power in all matters, Mr. Denktaş said in interview.

The Turks feel that the would not on behalf of the government of Cyprus, and Turkey refuses to recognize the government as it existed before last summer fighting, which followed government's ouster in a coup by Greek officers of the Cypriot National Guard.

Turkish leaders say that UN has generally favored Greek side and, therefore, Turks want to minimize the role here.

In line with this thinking, Turks have suggested that the community have its own facilities at the airport, with joint facility for foreigners. Greeks do not like this idea.

In addition, the ethnic Turkish want Turkey, Greece, Great Britain—the guarantors of Cyprus's sovereignty since its independence from Britain in 1960—to be responsible for security at the airport. According to Denktaş, since the airport is considerable military value, Turkish Army must have a role to be there.

Mr. Denktaş said in an interview "to take steps that prejudice political stand."

Mr. Clerides finds the current Turkish attitude "ominous." Many diplomatic analysts agree with him. If anything, a Western envoy said, the Turkish has stiffened in recent weeks the talks are actually going backward.

Sardinian Vendetta NUORO, Sardinia, Jan. (UPI)—Someone out the thro of 386 sheep while their own were away, apparently in vendetta over grazing rights police said earlier this week.

## Ford Orders Boost in Oil Import Levy

(Continued from Page 1)

have no clear alternative to the President's plan to drive down energy consumption by increasing energy prices and then return to the public, through tax cuts, most of the money the higher-priced fuel would cost.

Some Democrats favor gasoline rationing as an alternative, but others do not. The President has said he opposes and would veto any legislation Congress passes to delay the tariff increase.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simon asked Congress today to increase the federal deficit limit from the present temporary ceiling of \$495 billion to \$504 billion through June 30, 1976, a 22-per-cent jump. He told the Ways and Means Committee that the government will exceed the \$495-billion limit on Feb. 18, creating "a pressing need for immediate action on the part of Congress."

The "rapid downward slide of the economy is responsible for the fall-off in revenues to the Treasury," he said, adding that "as a result, federal deficits are mounting rapidly and are causing the current squeeze on the debt ceiling."

"Horrendous" deficits, Rep. Ullman said he was "staggered" by the size of the budget ceiling request, but Mr. Simon, who expressed his own unhappiness at the "horrendous" deficits facing the government, said the country was paying for years of excessive spending without the means to pay current bills.

The Treasury secretary combined his budget-stretching request with a stern warning to Congress to cut spending, saying: "I cannot overemphasize the dangers that may be created by such mammoth deficits at the federal level, nor can I urge upon you more strongly a plea for maximum fiscal discipline during the life of the 94th Congress."

Also today, the governors of the 10 Northeastern states, which would feel the impact of higher tariffs on imported crude oil most strongly, met with President Ford to urge him not to raise the levies. The meeting was held just before the President proclaimed his tariff action.

Governors in Accord Yesterday five of the six New England governors agreed to take legal action to try to block the President's tariff increase. They threatened to join in a lawsuit being readied by Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The governors have warned of the heavy burden that a rise in oil would place on their states' economies. Most of the oil consumed in the Northeast states is imported.

In his speech last night, Mr. Ford noted that he had submitted a comprehensive plan to revive the economy and save energy. He told the Conference Board: "I recognize that within the Congress there could be at honest disagreement as to this part or that part."

But Congress, he said, "should not nitpick" and if the Democrats do not like his plan they "should step up with a comprehensive alternative" of their own.

"I can imagine nothing more disappointing to the American people," he said, "than to have the Congress deprive the President of the United States of a capability to force action both in the economy and energy, as some members of Congress appear willing to do."

Genscher Visits Finland HELSINKI, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived here today on the first official visit to Finland by a West German foreign minister.

More than half of the gross national product, this would be a profoundly different country. The tax burden on the average American family and business would be staggering. To control the economy that much, government would have to exert ever-increasing direction over the daily lives of its citizens.

The President criticized what he called a fashionable but false line of thinking that the best way to control federal spending "is to hack away at our defense establishment."

Rather than growing, he said, defense spending—as a portion of the country's gross national product—has been declining, falling from 8.9 per cent in 1969 to 6 per cent in the coming fiscal year.

"If the current declining defense trend continues," he added, "we will soon see the day and so will others when our country no longer has the strength necessary to guarantee our freedom and security in an uneasy world."

The President also declared declining profit margins and slipping productivity.

He reminded the Conference Board, a nonprofit research institution with membership from business, unions, trade associations and government, that output per man has fallen in the last two years.

"If we are to maintain productivity, we must provide each worker with the machinery and equipment he needs to do his job with pride and efficiency. But in order to insure adequate investment we must end the long-term downturn in corporate profits."

He said that his tax program will cut the tax burden on "by leaving more business earnings in the private sector, where they can be invested in increased productivity and new jobs."

The President again urged Congress to begin considering his new economic program but he acknowledged that some of his proposals have already encountered heavy resistance on Capitol Hill.

He said that he is mindful of Democratic criticism that his

proposed tax rebate should concentrated more heavily on Americans in lower income brackets.

"I believe it would be a mistake to seek a solution to the problems of recession by penalizing middle-income Americans," said. "Nothing would more effectively put a lid on the economy and enterprise and work of this important segment of Americans to continue up economic ladder."

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, Treasury Secretary William Simon said that the highest priority in the President's economic message and he urged that it be acted upon quickly, even if Congress decides to separate it from a Ford's other recommendations.

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## Archivist Must Approve

FBI Director Says That Law  
Bars His Destruction of Files

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Director Clarence Kelley said he cannot legally purge the FBI's files of derogatory and defamatory material against members of Congress in an interview yesterday. Mr. Kelley said he has no plans to suggest or oppose legislation restricting the future of such material or its destruction of material in the files.

"I can only say we abide by the law and will abide by any restriction," Mr. Kelley said, "willing to do what's good for the country—that may mean trite but it's exactly the way I feel."

Kelley and other officials said the FBI, like all government agencies, cannot destroy records without specific approval from National Archives.

Kelley gave no indication

that he would seek such approval. Questioned last night, Mr. Kelley's deputy, James O'Neill, agreed that present laws would not permit the destruction of records kept by the FBI on members of Congress and other citizens as well.

The law requires government agencies to keep most official records and defines an official record as "anything made a record by any agency of the federal government in the normal course of business," Mr. O'Neill said.

Federal regulations require that officials of the National Archives carry out several examinations of material an agency wishes to destroy.

The archivist approves the destruction only for "very routine, very ephemeral material of no use after a month or so," Mr. O'Neill said. "We're very cautious because, once it's destroyed, it's gone."

A House Judiciary subcommittee has scheduled hearings beginning next Thursday on the FBI practice of keeping information about members of Congress. The subcommittee may consider legislative changes.

Mr. Kelley acknowledged in the interview that some of the unproven allegations in the files deal with the personal lives of members of Congress.

He said he has not researched the voluminous files to determine how many senators and House members are mentioned. "I haven't gone up there and read a file which says congressman so-and-so is a bum and drinks heavily and on and on," he said.

The director noted that the files contain data on congressmen who have been subjects of criminal investigations and on those who have been considered for other federal jobs.

The files also contain 22 years' worth of biographical and campaign material on congressmen, which agents gathered from public sources in a program designed to acquaint FBI officials with new congressmen. Patrick Gray 3d stopped the program when he was acting director in 1972 but the archives law thwarted his efforts to destroy the material.

Allegations often volunteered to the FBI by a host of tipsters usually are kept in a general correspondence file if they have no bearing on a criminal investigation.

Asked if the FBI needs records of unproven accusations dealing with a congressman's personal habits, Mr. Kelley said the information may prove helpful in a background check or other investigation long after it was received.

"A Very Tight Lid" "We try to maintain a very tight lid on information which does come to our attention," he asserted. "I don't say we have a perfect system but I think we have a stringent set of regulations."

Mr. Kelley vowed that such information never will be used to blackmail a congressman or be misused in any other way as long as he runs the FBI.

"There is not now any misuse," he declared. "I'm not going to speak about what is in the past. That's going to be brought out in the hearings," when the subcommittee questions officials who served under the late J. Edgar Hoover.

But Mr. Kelley said he has found no record of abuse of the files during the 48-year Hoover era.

as so many shopkeepers do," he said proudly.

Similarly, he rationed the get-out (telephone tokens used for Italy's 175,000 public telephones instead of coins), to one to a customer.

"Precious as Antiques" "It's very difficult for us to explain to foreigners that, in Italy, coins have become as precious as antiques that can no longer be found," he explained as he closed his bar, pending replenishment of his small change.

Over the years, the change shortage has been made to order for some avaricious shopkeepers who insist they have no 10-lire or 20-lire pieces in change, expecting the impatient customers to forget about it, or instead accept a piece of chewing gum or candy.

A couple of years ago, a Rome senator suggested, not in jest, that such pieces of candy be made legal tender so that the customers could pay the shopkeeper back in kind.

Now the 50-lire and the 100-lire pieces are becoming scarce in certain areas.

Thus, the copper-plated get-out, or telephone slugs, are now being used for commercial transactions, and consequently are harder to find to make a telephone call.

The lack of the larger 50-lire and 100-lire coins is attributed to the increased use of vending machines, particularly for bus tickets and telephone tokens and self-service gas stations, to piggy banks and pinball machines, and even to foreign tourists taking them out of the country as souvenirs.

Los Angeles Times.



FIERY PATTERN—High winds whipped flames into spectacular patterns as a natural-gas well continued to burn out of control yesterday near Los Angeles. The fire which began Sunday has stumped firemen.

U.S. Indicts  
3M Co., 2 of  
Its Executives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A federal grand jury today indicted the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., known now as the 3M Co., and two of its board members on a charge of income-tax conspiracy involving almost \$634,000 in deductions for allegedly fictitious expenses.

In fact, the indictment said, the money was used for illegal political contributions.

The Justice Department said the two men are no longer involved in day-to-day management of the company but remain on its board of directors.

The indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in St. Paul, Minn., charged the company with two counts of filing false tax returns, the Justice Department announced.

The indicted executives are Bert Cross, 69, a director since 1957 and president or board chairman from 1963 through 1970, and Irwin Hansen, 60, a director since 1968 and former vice-president for finance.

According to the indictment, Mr. Cross and Mr. Hansen conspired for 10 years beginning in 1963 to raise a secret fund of corporate money to be used for illegal campaign contributions.

The fund was set up by drawing money from a corporate bank account, then falsifying the account books to show the transactions as payments of insurance premiums and legal expenses the indictment said.

Swiss Bank Account The company channeled about \$600,000 through a numbered Swiss bank account, subsequently placing it in a secret political cache, the indictment said. The amount was fraudulently listed on company tax returns for 1962 through 1969 as a deductible insurance expense, the grand jury alleged.

The firm also paid \$125,000 to a Zurich lawyer, Ludwig Gutstein, who returned the money to Mr. Hansen in cash, the indictment said.

Mr. Hansen and the firm were indicted for filing a false tax return for 1968 by claiming \$50,000 as a deduction for legal fees to Mr. Gutstein, and with filing a false return for 1969 for a similar deduction.

The indictment did not say which candidates or political groups received the illegal contributions.

The indictment named the late Burgess Geib as an indicted co-conspirator. Mr. Geib was a resident partner of Haskins & Sells and was responsible for the independent audit of the firm.

Maximum Penalties Mr. Cross and Mr. Hansen each face a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on the conspiracy charge. Mr. Hansen also faces three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine on each charge of filing a false tax return.

The company faces a maximum penalty of a \$10,000 fine on the conspiracy charge and a \$5,000 fine on each of the charges of filing false tax returns.

A Minnesota court fined the company yesterday on five counts of making 390 illegal corporate contributions to political campaigns from 1963 to 1972 in violation of Minnesota law.

District Court Judge Harold Schultz, in St. Paul, fined the company \$5,000. A retired vice-president was fined \$3,000 for abetting the illegal contributions of at least \$835,000 to Republican and Democratic candidates.

Former Rep. Cramer Named GOP Counsel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Former Rep. William Cramer of Florida was named general counsel of the Republican National Committee yesterday, replacing Harry Dent, who resigned last month.

Mr. Cramer, 52, is a national committeeman from Florida and served in the House from 1955 to 1971. He currently is a senior partner in a Washington law firm.

He was counsel to President Ford during his vice-presidential confirmation hearings and was chairman of the Rules Committee at the last Republican National Convention.

To Halt Oil 'Blackmail by Sheikhs'  
Meany Urges U.S. Boycott Against Arabs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Blaming high oil prices for much of the nation's economic woes, AFL-CIO president George Meany proposed today that the United States cut off aid to Arab states and embargo oil imports from the Middle East until petroleum prices drop.

"No tribute, no foreign aid, no trade, no jet fighters, no nothing, until the blackmail stops," Mr. Meany urged at a meeting of the AFL-CIO's general board, composed of the presidents of the 110 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

He said that while such a move would require the nation to adopt strict fuel allocation and rationing programs, it would be "a small price to pay to avoid total economic collapse and take America's economic destiny out of the hands of the Arab sheikhs."

President Ford has vowed to veto any gasoline rationing program.

Mr. Meany today called Mr. Ford's economic and energy-conservation program disappointing. The leader of the 13.5-million-member labor federation said that the American people want an emergency plan to revive and stabilize the economy.

Mr. Meany proposed that Congress act within 60 days on tax cuts for low-income groups, gasoline rationing, broader unemployment protection, an increased number of public service jobs and new housing programs. Union chiefs said they would seek enactment of the AFL-CIO program outlined by Mr. Meany.

Inflation Fears Declaring that the economy is in the worst shape since the Depression of the 1930s, Mr. Meany said that President Ford's program could fuel inflation and do little to conserve energy while increasing the oil companies' profits.

Mr. Ford's program, he said, "was the weirdest one I have ever seen. For those who are suffering the most—the unemployed, the aged, the sick and the poor—he proposed even more suffering."

Under the President's plan for a \$12-billion tax rebate, Mr. Meany said, a family of four with an income of \$7,500 a year would receive a rebate of only \$58, or an average of \$1.13 a week.

"His rebate won't stimulate the economy, because the people who need it the most won't get enough money to buy a toaster," he said.

Taxes, Impounded Funds The AFL-CIO program, approved last night by the federation's economic policy committee, is said to include a call for an immediate tax cut of between \$20 billion and \$25 billion for low and middle-income families and the release of about \$30 billion in impounded funds for public-works projects.

Mr. Meany said that the federation would also push for a longer-range program dealing with tax reform, national health insurance and regulations to control interest rates.

Aid to the depressed housing industry, new import controls to protect jobs and opposition to Mr. Ford's proposed 5-per-cent ceiling on Social Security benefit increases and government pay also are part of the program.

Although Mr. Meany had denounced Mr. Ford's economic and energy proposals as tilted in his State of the Union speech,

Satellite to Seek Resources Data

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP).—A satellite that will scan the world for information on wheat yields, forestry conditions, new mineral resources and other environmental concerns was launched into orbit yesterday.

Originally named ERTS-2 but recently labeled Landsat, the 1,165-pound space station will circle the globe every 103 minutes at an altitude of 570 miles.

The new satellite will join the similar but aging ERTS-1, with which it will team up and which it will eventually replace.

Researchers in some 40 states and 40 foreign countries will get data beamed back by the satellite's sensors, which will pick out visible features as well as infrared and other kinds of radiation.

U.S. High Court Backs Rights  
Of Pupils in Suspension Case

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Public school pupils cannot be suspended without notice of the charges against them, an explanation of any adverse evidence and a chance to give their side of the story, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Dividing 5 to 4, the high court held for the first time that young people are entitled by the Constitution to the same protection against unfair interference with their education that adults enjoy when the government tries to deprive them of other legitimate rights.

The ruling, sharply disputed by the minority justices, was certain to have broad impact on public school disciplinary procedures. Surveys have indicated that more than 10 per cent of urban pupils are suspended at least once a year, as many as 20,000 a year in New York City alone.

Leading the dissenters, Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr., called the decision an "unprecedented intrusion into the process of elementary and secondary education" and argued that injury caused by short suspensions is "too speculative, transitory and insubstantial" to justify the courts in invoking the Constitution.

With the ruling, the high court ventured into what the minority called a "new thicket"—the question of whether minors have the same constitutional rights, enforceable by the federal courts, as do their parents.

Still awaiting decision by the justices is another case involving disciplinary expulsion from high school without an adequate hearing and also an appeal by school authorities from a ruling that they violated the First Amendment by barring distribution of an underground student paper they regarded as obscene.

Maintaining that "young people do not shed their rights at the schoolhouse door," Associate Justice Byron White concluded for the majority that a state that has guaranteed its residents free primary and secondary education "may not withdraw that right on grounds of misconduct, absent fundamentally fair procedures to determine whether the misconduct has occurred."

The high court divided along ideological lines, joining Justice White was another moderate, Justice Potter Stewart, and three liberals, Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

Nixon's Appointees Voting in the minority were all four of Richard Nixon's appointees to the bench: Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun, William Rehnquist and Powell.

The decision apparently was reached before Justice Douglas suffered a stroke on New Year's Eve and formally ratified by the eight other justices at their closed conference Friday. Justice Douglas, who remains hospitalized, has not participated in any of the January conference decisions on accepting cases for review or rejecting them.

The case, Goss vs. Lopez, involved nine pupils who were suspended from Columbus, Ohio, high schools in 1971 during a period of student unrest and racial demonstrations. They then challenged in federal District Court the state law that permitted such suspensions for up to 10 days without any hearing.

The pupils argued that this procedure deprived them of both property—their statutory right to an education—and liberty—by blackening their school record without proof—without due process of law, in violation of the 14th Amendment.

A three-judge District Court panel agreed with the Columbus pupils and school authorities appealed directly to the Supreme Court, as is permitted in constitutional cases.

Only once before, in 1969, has the high court enforced high school students' constitutional rights, ruling then that they could not be suspended for wearing black armbands in a non-violent Vietnam protest.

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Helms Denies  
Knowledge of  
A Spy Role

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP).—CIA director Richard Helms was quoted as telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that if there was infiltration of American radio groups it occurred without knowledge.

Gale McGee, D-Wyo., who that report said the three-member hearing was devoted entirely to questioning Mr. Helms about his previous confidential testimony.

It was unclear how Mr. Helms said his statement that he was unaware of any CIA infiltration of radical groups with his statement last week that knowledge some CIA involvement in domestic spying.

After the hearing, four committee members who commented on Mr. Helms' testimony on CIA's controversial role in country and in Chile.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., Foreign Relations Committee chairman, called Mr. Helms' answers "full and frank."

As far as I'm concerned, I'd be glad for this to end it," Mr. Sparkman said in regard to the committee's questioning.

Mr. Helms' successor as head of intelligence agency, last week acknowledged that the CIA had had on American journalists and political dissenters, opened the doors inside domestic protest groups and assembled the agency's secret files on more than 100 Americans.

Mr. Helms said that the CIA, he headed from 1966 to 1970, had not been involved in wrongdoing.

Mr. Helms told the Senate Armed Services Committee last Thursday that the CIA had been involved to some extent in domestic intelligence operations because of "express concern as President" about possible links to the "upurge of the radicalism in this country."

Mr. Helms testified yesterday, Mr. Helms said only that reporters, as a very fair and good hearing.

Asked if he thought he should be asked to resign his post of ambassador to the Soviet Union, he said, "I don't know why."

Italians Still, to Coin a Phrase,  
Offer Slow Pace of Change

By William Tuohy

ROME, Jan. 23.—Among its ailments, Italy is still suffering from The Great Small-change Shortage.

From Venice to Palermo, vendors and shopkeepers report the maddening lack of coins of small denomination to make change for their customers.

As a result, it is often impossible to buy a newspaper, a cup of coffee or a similar inexpensive item in a store without the change.

Sometimes it is not possible to enter Italy's museums and churches without the right change.

A custodian at St. Mark's Basilica in Venice, for instance, as to sell a 100-lire (16 cents) ticket to see the mosaics to the street offering a 500-lire note—though small change can be found in his coin drawer.

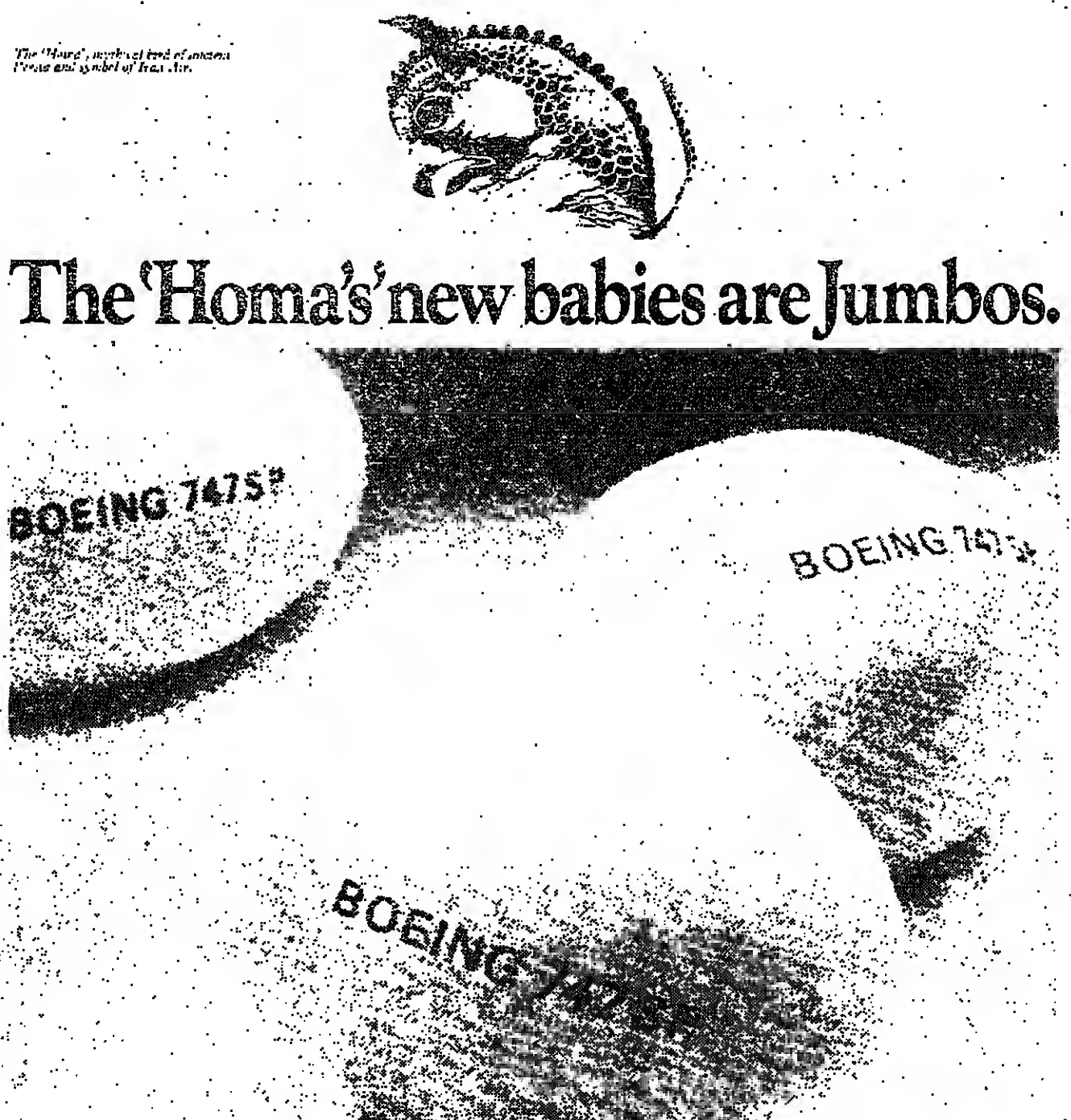
Cinema Problems Increasingly, ticket sellers in movie theaters will not issue a ticket unless the customer presents the exact amount.

The dearth of small change was highlighted recently when a Rome proprietor named Romano Morabito decided to close his shop and post a sign outside reading: "Closed for Lack of Change."

Previously, Mr. Morabito had issued some small change from a leather pouch who charged a 10-per-cent fee for the small-coin contents of the collection box.

When that source dried up, Mr. Morabito solicited anyone who could supply him with small coins: beggars, gypsies, small children, or bus ticket collectors, and gave them a free 500-lire note in return for 2,000-3,000 lire of small change.

He made a point never to give change in the form of candy,



3 of the latest  
747SP Jumbo Jets  
join the Iran Air  
fleet in 1976.

The 'Homa', symbol of Iran Air, can be found on the tailplanes of the whole Iran Air Boeing fleet, including our three new Boeing 747SPs. Faster, smoother and real high-fliers, they join the regular 'Homa' fleet in 1976, to service our transcontinental and domestic routes. Catch the 'Homa' and

good fortune flies with you. For further details about our current flights servicing 25 important destinations and a flourishing domestic network contact your travel agent.

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## Civil Rights Commission Report

## 3 U.S. Agencies Said to Ignore Bias Laws

By Ernest Holsendolph  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The Civil Rights Commission charged yesterday that three federal agencies were not fulfilling their requirement to promote equal educational opportunity for women and minorities.

Primary targets of a 410-page report, part of a series of studies about the government's civil-

rights enforcement effort, were the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans Administration.

The commission said that, because of recent organized resistance, most notably in Boston, the nation was "at a dangerous crossroads in connection with desegregation."

Because of what it sees as ineffectiveness by the government, the commission urged President Ford to appoint a White House coordinator "in the interest of bringing about a vigorous and effective enforcement of the constitutional mandate to desegregate elementary and secondary schools."

## Once and for All

"Extraordinary action is called for in order to make clear that the nation has rejected once and for all, as the Supreme Court did in Brown vs. Board of Education (in May, 1954), its illusory and unconstitutional doctrine of

"separate but equal," the commission said in its report.

Federal agencies are required to promote civil rights under parts of two laws, Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title 9 of the Educational Amendments of 1972.

Title 6 prohibits discrimination in any federally assisted activity on the basis of race, color or national origin. And Title 4 prohibits sex discrimination in federally assisted education programs. While concentrating most of its critical fire on the Office of Civil Rights, the commission also said the IRS had been negligent in not fully using its power to withhold tax-exempt status to non-profit and private schools, many of which were set up by communities to get around desegregation of public schools.

## VA Is Slow

The Veterans Administration, which has the power to combat discriminatory practices against minorities in vocational and other schools that receive aid through GI benefits, has also been slow-footed in enforcing Title 6, the commission said.

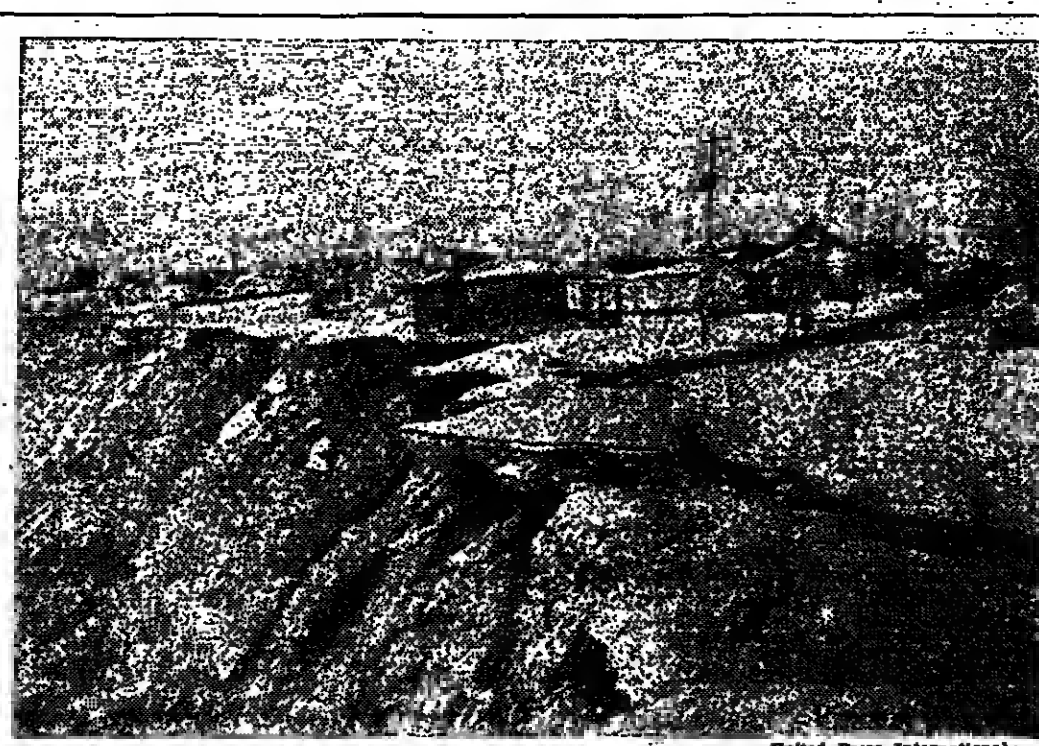
In its national survey of education in the fall of 1973, HEW reported that there were 16,698 public school systems serving 45,499,000 students. These systems received billions of dollars of federal money for a variety of purposes and the Office of Civil Rights has an obligation to see that the funded agencies comply with the civil-rights laws.

The commission said it found that HEW has failed to issue comprehensive guidelines to the school districts, as well as state education departments, nonpublic schools and higher education institutions spelling out their obligations under the laws and regulations.

## Key Issues Seen

"Key issues such as metropolitan school desegregation, differences in course offerings based on sex and faculty selection criteria have not been addressed in guidelines," the report said. Because voluntary compliance with the law has been relied upon "to the virtual exclusion" of the ultimate administrative sanction of cutting off funds, many educational institutions no longer take the government seriously in the area of enforcement, the report said.

At a news conference yesterday, Arthur Flemming, chairman of the commission, said a number of steps must be taken to restore HEW credibility. He added that a step that might have immediate effect would be to hold state governments accountable in obtaining compliance by localities with provisions of the Civil Rights Law.



CRATER'S EDGE—A landslide in the Quebec mining town of Asbestos resulted in a crater 4,000 feet wide. A house was swallowed up after being evacuated minutes earlier and the Rue St. Roch, at right, suddenly became a dead end.

## U.S. Official Admits Looking At Assassination Devices

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A top official of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration said yesterday that he had been secretly briefed on electronic assassination techniques by a private manufacturer of wiretapping and bugging equipment.

The official, Lt. Col. Lucien Conein, acting director of the Special Operations and Field Support Section of the DEA's International Intelligence Division, said he received the briefing in May, 1974, from representatives of the now defunct E. R. Fox Co.

Several law enforcement officials and Senate investigators said that this was the first time they had seen evidence that a domestic federal agency would even look at assassination techniques. According to the Pentagon papers on U.S. involvement in the Indochina war, Col. Conein was a senior operative of the Central Intelligence Agency in Saigon in 1963 and served as liaison officer between the U.S. government and forces that deposed President Ngo Dinh Diem. Mr. Diem was assassinated in the coup d'état.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., who has been conducting an investigation of CIA involvement with other government agencies, said that he has obtained a copy of the catalogue of instruments described to Col. Conein.

When questioned by a reporter, Sen. Weicker described the devices as "used for assassination, pure and simple."

"There is no place in this country for this sort of thing," he added.

Sen. Weicker said that he had brought the catalogue to the attention of John Bartels, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration and that he had interviewed Col. Conein and the company's deputy, Searl Frank. He said the officials had assured him the agency had not purchased any of the devices.

The senator said that he had been told the agency's men had done nothing to encourage the manufacturer to think he might make a sale to their agency.

"My question was, why in the hell didn't they do something to discourage him," Sen. Weicker said.

3-Hour Briefing  
One of two men who briefed Col. Conein, Michael Morrissey, told a reporter that he had met with him for three hours, showing him audio equipment and going over in detail the devices described by Sen. Weicker.

Col. Conein, asked about the briefing, said he had not solicited briefing on assassination aspects of Fox's equipment and "I wouldn't touch that stuff with a 10-foot pole."

"That stuff is only good in a war," he said, "and who's got a war? It was very sophisticated stuff. They had a telephone that could be triggered by remote control. If the wrong person picked up the phone, you'd blow him up."

Other Devices  
In addition to telephones, the devices were for use in such things as cigarette packs, flashlights and rifle ammunition clips. Col. Conein said that he had found the material "fascinating" but that he had said nothing to encourage the idea that the agency would purchase such equipment. He said that he had purchased about \$500 worth of audio equipment from the Fox Co., which he said could be used for bugging.

The equipment he bought, he said, cannot be used in the United States without a court order and is for use in the DEA's foreign operations. He said, however, that the gear had not been used and, "I still have it in my safe."

## L. Blochman, 74, Mystery Writer, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—Lawrence Blochman, 74, a mystery and short-story writer and former foreign correspondent for numerous publications, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Mr. Blochman won the Edgar Allan Poe Award for short-story writing in 1950 and received the Overseas Press Club's Meritorious Service Award in 1959. He was also a past president of the Mystery Writers of America.

During the early 1920s, Mr. Blochman worked for the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo and was on roving assignment in the Orient for the Far Eastern Review and the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong. Later, he worked in Paris for the Chicago Tribune and the Paris Times, and in Guatemala and Honduras for the New York Herald Tribune.

The Rev. Oscar L. Huber  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Rev. Oscar L. Huber, 81, a Roman Catholic priest who administered the last rites to President John Kennedy, died here today, it was learned today.

Mary Moore  
DUBLIN, Jan. 23 (UPD).—Mary Moore, 64, wife of the American ambassador in Dublin, John Moore, died here today after a long illness.

Before her marriage to Mr. Moore in 1938, Mrs. Moore worked as a librarian at Yale University where her father was a professor. After her marriage, she lived in New York, Peru, Washington and New Jersey before coming to Dublin in 1969.

Ahmad Assad  
DAMASCUS, Jan. 23 (UPD).—Ahmad Assad, eldest brother of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, died yesterday in a hospital in the Syrian Mediterranean port city of Latakia, Damascus radio said.

The radio gave no further details of Mr. Assad's death.

## Zulu Chief Warns Vorster on Need For Racial Shift

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The chief of South Africa's Zulu homeland has warned Premier John Vorster's government that the country's millions of blacks may resort to civil disobedience if there are no meaningful changes in their way of life.

Chief Gatsha Buthelez, leader of the KwaZulu homeland—one of eight areas set aside for Africans and due to become independent states within the republic during the next decade—stormed out of a meeting last night after discussing the future of the republic's blacks for nine hours.

After the conference between Mr. Vorster and the eight homeland leaders, the chief issued copies of a lengthy memorandum he had read aloud at the meeting asking the government to make minor concessions in conditions under which urban Africans live in designated "white areas."

A government statement issued after the conference made it clear there would be no change in the policy which prevents Africans from owning land in white-designated areas.

## Liberia Government Hails Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Peace Corps has been honored by the Liberian government as the most outstanding international organization to operate in that West African nation in 1974.

The award was announced recently on Liberian radio and television. Listeners and viewers had been asked to send in their nominations for the award.

The certificate of award from the Liberian government said: "We the people have observed and followed with great satisfaction your performance toward the betterment of our society and in our weak way would like to thank you and recognize you."

## Ignoring Speculation on His Seclusion

## Kremlin Penchant for Secret Dramatized by Brezhnev

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet obsession with secrecy has seldom been as conspicuous as in the four weeks since Leonid Brezhnev last appeared in public, on Dec. 24 at the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

His unexplained seclusion since then, combined with the cancellation of his summit trip to the Middle East, has led to an outbreak of unconfirmed rumors about his political and physical health.

In most countries, the disappearance of a national leader from public view would cause concern if not panic, among the population.

But Moscow has never considered it necessary to divulge the whereabouts of Mr. Brezhnev or any other Soviet leader, although the price paid is inevitably the sort of uninformed speculation that has arisen in the last few weeks.

The Soviet press has recently run its complaint about "Kremlinologists" in the West but without citing facts to rebut their theories.

Different Theories  
Some Western diplomats here suggest that the Kremlin imposes its blanket of secrecy to enhance the mystique of the ruling Politburo and discourage public discussion about its conduct of policy. Others, however, note that such secrecy permeates other areas of Soviet society, where most information becomes available on a need-to-know basis.

The censorship policy prevents Soviet journalists from reporting the movements of Kremlin leaders, except in official public appearances. Even reports about leaders' official functions are thought to require authorization by the secretariat of the Com-

munist party's Central Committee. Ironically, Soviet officials times give foreigners detailed information that is not available to the average Russian. For instance, some officials said privately that Mr. Brezhnev is recovering just outside Moscow from a case of flu complicated by respiratory problems expected back at work the end of the month. If Premier Leonid Brezhnev has privately reported to be in the Caucasus.

Such reports in the Soviet could have headed off speculation about a struggle in the Kremlin to publish the reports have run counter to policy.

Brezhnev's Oaths  
The public exposure that claims are expected to surface in the near future, virtually unknown. Following members never appear at a new ceremony, although Mr. Brezhnev, although most, he the occasion of summit chat with American and newsmen.

Major policy speeches, one delivered by Mr. Brezhnev in October in the Molotov of Khrushchev, are telecast throughout the country. But when Mr. Brezhnev at the party's Central Committee a year, it is in a plenum.

The private lives of most officials are so carefully guarded that the public knows nothing about them. When Mr. Brezhnev, Natalya Denisovna, died this month and he was reported at her funeral, correspondents here could even learn how old she was.

politics is the art of the possible. Sen. Jackson has stated that he is a politician.

"Not only did he make the impossible," Mr. Medvedev said, "but he worked to make humbling the compromise that was and he even used the sessions, which were of years of effort not the American, but also reasonable part of the administration, in order to present publicity for."

"Ultimatums of any kind," he said, "good or bad, are not the way to do this process." He said that only Americans of "tarnish" to what den dramatic fate of Soviet Jewry disturbed Sen. Jackson, "what degree he used of tens of thousands of the Soviet Union to a personal career and his political speculations."

Mr. Medvedev said he doubt the agreement was a serious one and that "it be mistaken to connect illness or the weakness, influence of an individual in the Politburo."

S. Vietnam Fo Makes Helico Assault on H  
SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Vietnamese forces, had heavy air strikes, made a ter assault today on a No name and Viet Con threatening a provincial 55 miles north of Saigon.

The counteroffensive of Den Mountain, reportedly effort to retake the strategic, strategic, northwest approaches to the province of Tay Ninh.

On Jan. 6, North Vietnamese forces overran Nui Ba 1 miles northeast of Tay Ninh. In the late 1960s, the zone was manned by U.S. forces.

South Vietnamese he landed infantrymen on to mountain, while other he were turned back by he aircraft fire, field reports.

South Vietnamese dropped napalm and fired at the mountain to he North Vietnamese resist.

An armored column th up positions near the fog mountain and fighting ported at its base.

1,175 Kilos of Ha Confiscated in Au  
INNSBRUCK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Police said they found the amount of narcotics in last night when they 1,175 kilos of hashish in previously rented by e German in the small con of Salzburg in Austria.

The hashish was di after West German bor thorties arrested a 37- West German, who was a falsified passport, at the station at Klagenfurt, Austria. A st the man's car revealed a hashish and the address in each, where the huge cache was found.

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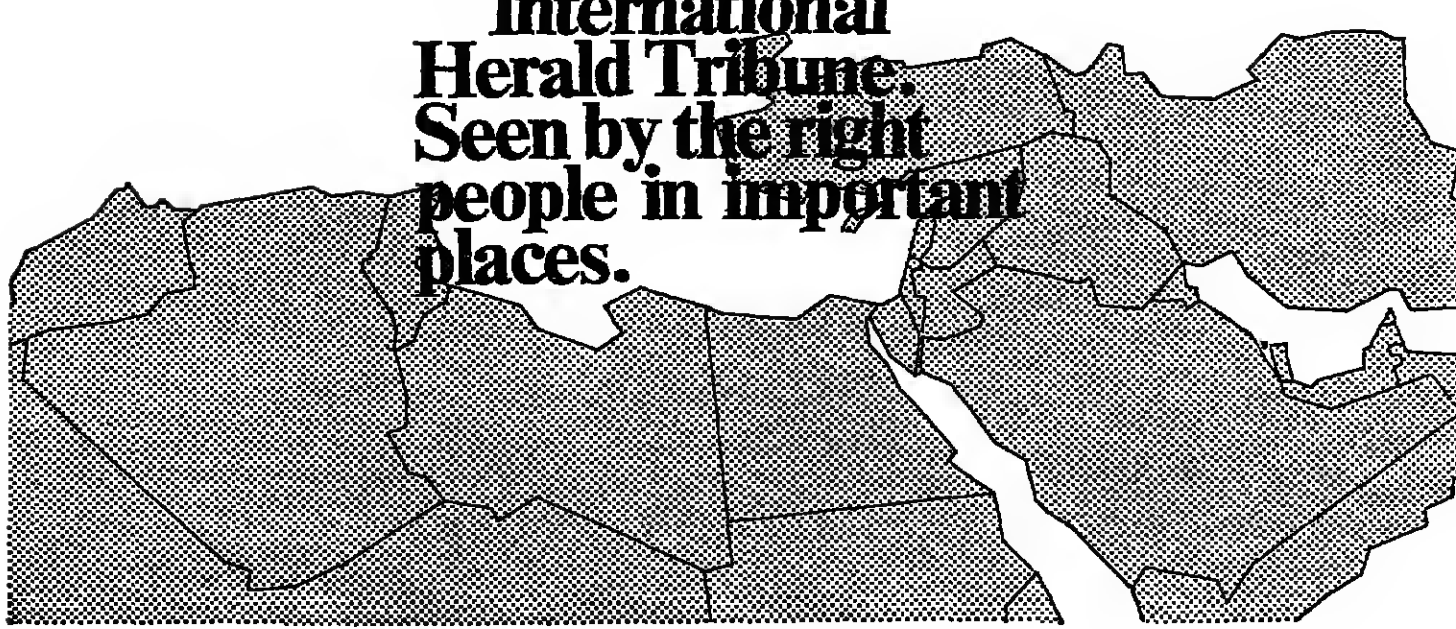
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مكتبة الشامل







## The 'New' Congress

The mounting strife between President Ford and Congress over his economic and energy programs has primarily unhappy implications. It means that the United States has two leaderships: one concentrated and positive, the other diffuse and, in many aspects, negative. This is, in itself, a poor way to confront a major economic crisis, especially when the country has so many resources, both material and political, for coping with its difficulties. Yet there is a certain inevitability about the contest because of the contradictions of stagflation, the divisive after-effects of Watergate and the aspirations of the parties and personalities involved.

What gives a special point—as well as a novel uncertainty—to the situation is that the United States has a President (as well as his Vice-President) who have only a qualified mandate from the people at large, one transmitted by indirect means through the 25th Amendment. And the executive in this form is standing up to a new Congress.

It is new in the customary sense that the House of Representatives and a third of the Senate were elected last November, and both contain many legislators making their first appearance in Washington. Another feature of its novelty is that it is heavily and aggressively Democratic, with the Republican opposition whittled down in numbers and morale by Watergate. But it is also new in that the majority is not only determined to assert congressional authority but to make at least a beginning in reshaping its rules and traditions to make that authority more representative and effective.

It is being said that the seniority system will never be the same after the ousting of

three chairmen of key House committees. Anyone who has watched the sparsely-populated House chamber drone through a day's business is fully aware of the importance of the committee system in the legislative process. And few need be told of the power of chairmen in the committees. The effect of seniority on the selection of those chairmen—and, indeed, on the membership of the most significant committees—has long been a subject of controversy.

The legislators obtain seniority not because of their consonance with national trends, or their abilities relative to those of fellow congressmen, but because they come from districts that are least volatile in their choices of representatives. For the Democrats, this means a heavy weighting of Southerners—one representative from Louisiana, and a Republican at that, said that the ouster of the senior chairmen was "anti-South, anti-conservative." But another from California responded that "Texas had seven chairmanships and California none."

What effect the attack on mere seniority will have in making Congress capable of producing logical and consistent programs that can compete in effectiveness with those put forward by the President remains to be seen. Congress still comprises a multitude of voices and a complexity of regional, economic, political and ethnic interests that will be resistant to constructive action. The newness of the present approach may of itself embitter relations with a White House that is familiar with the older ways, and may be relying on them for support. But in principle a beginning has been made toward reforming Congress, and in principle it should be hailed as a step forward.

## \$95 Billion for Defense?

The Ford administration's decision to seek a \$10 to \$11-billion increase in the defense budget, lifting spending close to \$95 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1, should assure the first serious congressional debate in years on the nation's overseas interests and its military force structure.

Savings are likely to be marginal from reduction in the number of troops stationed abroad, even in East Asia, where the substantial numbers remaining after American withdrawal from Vietnam can be logically challenged. There is little room for further reductions in overall military manpower, which already has been cut by 600,000 from the pre-Vietnam level of 2.7 million—while the Soviet Union keeps 3.5 million men under arms.

The chief cause of the staggering Pentagon budget, despite these troop reductions, lies in the high manpower cost of a volunteer army, which is taking about 55 per cent of military spending this year, double that of the Soviet Union's much larger forces. Is a mass army without some form of universal service really economically feasible? To add recruiting, American military pay was doubled in the four years that followed President Nixon's 1968 campaign pledge to end the draft. Average basic pay is now almost three times the pre-Vietnam level and pay for recruits is more than four times that of a decade ago.

The fact that pay in the lower ranks has been raised to the civilian level hardly justifies the inflated allowances, other benefits and tax advantages that have been given, along with pay increases, to officers from the grade of lieutenant colonel up. Their total compensation, which now appears to be well above that of comparable civilians, requires thorough congressional study.

The Pentagon is centering its budget case on the impact of inflation on weapons procurement and operational costs. As against outlays of \$95 billion next year, the Pentagon for the first time in history will be asking more than \$100 billion in obligatory au-

thority, perhaps considerably more, which assures sharp increases in defense spending in future years.

These requests will be hard to contest if the Congress assumes that the force structure, bases and weapons systems now in being need to be maintained and improved. In fact, Congress itself is responsible for two kinds of useless expenditure. There are scores of bases in the United States that serve little military purpose. And much of the \$6 billion expended annually on reserve forces—such as National Guard divisions that would take almost as long to ready for combat as untrained draftees—could be saved or applied to highly trained ready-reserve forces that, at much lower cost, could substitute for units in active divisions and air wings.

But these costs are small compared to the armed services' waste of billions of dollars on obsolete B-52 and F-111 strategic bomber wings; on programs for new, oversophisticated F-14 and F-15 fighters (that the Air Force and Navy already are moving to replace in part with cheaper, lightweight planes); on four separate tactical air forces for the Navy, Air Force, Marines and Army. Nuclear carriers are being built at a cost of \$1 billion or more although the dependence of their escort vessels on a sea supply train vitiates their only significant advantage over far cheaper conventionally powered carriers.

Nuclear weapons programs under way or in development that would be permitted by the Vladivostok pact could add \$100 billion over the next decade to the present \$18-billion-a-year strategic arms budget—and destabilize the nuclear balance—unless Congress insists on an early effort to negotiate reductions and, meanwhile, imposes unilateral restraint.

Congressional sound and fury in the past have rarely brought more than symbolic defense cuts. The approach of a \$100-billion defense budget has to stimulate far more vigorous efforts at reform.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### South African Apartheid

Mr. Vorster and his colleagues apparently rest on the position that changes can come about within the unaltered structure of apartheid. . . . The black leaders are trying to get some movement by making specific and limited, but critical demands. Black exiles outside and progressives inside South Africa have no doubt that progress must entail admitting the blacks to the franchise (or land ownership) by degrees.

But the nationalists rest on the conviction that in South Africa race relations must be good because under apartheid there are really no race relations in the sense that they exist . . . in multiracial communities like the United States and Britain. The question remains, how can startling changes be made in this petrified situation? Mr. Vorster has to . . . satisfy the expectations he has excited in the world community.

—From The Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1900  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Montagu White called unofficially on Secretary Hay today and explained that he did not seek recognition as the representative of the Transvaal in the United States, but that he simply desired to look out for Transvaal interests in his private capacity. He asked for the mediation of the American government, but he was told that the United States would continue its policy of neutrality.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1925  
PARIS—Many forms of human activity are influenced (some even have been revolutionized) by the use of aircraft. What wonderful news that today's eclipse of the sun is to be followed by scientists with their instruments from the superb dirigible, the Los Angeles. The use of aircraft in this manner is indeed in happy contrast to the sinister employment of the great modern invention during the recent war.



## Sources of U.S. Oil Imports

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON—It has been just over a year since the enormous increases in oil prices and the first impact of the oil embargo. What has been the effect? What has happened to the rate at which the United States now imports oil, and the sources from which it draws it? Three broad trends are now clear:

• The United States has been importing significantly less oil since the prices went up.

• But it is importing more from the Arab countries.

• And the most severe cutbacks in shipments to the United States are currently being imposed, not by the Middle Eastern countries, but by the countries that the U.S. government has traditionally considered its most secure sources—Canada and Venezuela.

Up to late 1973, when world oil prices shot upward and the embargo took hold, American consumption of oil had been rising steadily at a rate of about 5 per cent a year. Because American domestic oil production had begun to decline in 1970, imports had to cover the entire growth in our demand, and then some. Imports rose consistently until the end of 1973 when, in a few weeks, the whole structure of the world's economy suddenly changed.

#### Precise Impact

Calculating the precise impact of the new prices on the American market is not so simple. Oil imports are highly seasonal and even the comparison between this winter and last winter is skewed by the embargo a year ago and the recession now. The most illuminating figures so far come from a small team of economists known as Pirineo, the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., in New York. It is supported by some of the international oil companies and independent coastal refineries, for whom it does marketing studies. Pirineo and its director, John E. Lichtblau, have a high reputation for unbiased and sophisticated analysis of the world of oil, and they have been looking carefully at the 1974 import statistics.

Lichtblau limited the study to the period June through October to avoid the effects of the embargo, and found that for those five months, total U.S. demand for oil this year was 2.2 per cent below last year. That amounts to 400,000 barrels less a day. It was about 1 million barrels a day less than the country would have used if prices had stayed at the pre-embargo level, Lichtblau calculated.

Imports last summer were running 3.2 per cent below the previous year's level—a reduction of 200,000 barrels a day. But a highly important shift took place among the sources of those imports. In mid-1973, 57 per cent of U.S. oil imports came from other Western Hemisphere countries, mainly Venezuela and Canada. By mid-1974, only 47 per cent came from this hemisphere. Canada, trying to divert its relatively cheap oil to its own industry, had cut crude oil exports to us by 30 per cent; Latin America cut them 14 per cent. There is more here than the effort to maintain the prices set by the producers' cartel. The oil-exporting countries are now fearful of having their fields wrecked by over-production while the industrial world frantically struggles to develop, through exploration or technical magic, other sources of

fuel. Their defense is the new array of conservation rules.

From 1973 to this year, U.S. imports from Nigeria rose massively. It became second only to Canada as a source of crude oil to this country. But within the past few weeks the Nigerian government has also begun to show concern at current production rates and, in some areas, is now cutting them back in the name of conservation.

In the months after the Arab embargo, the United States was importing more oil from the Arab countries than in the months before the embargo. From mid-1973 to mid-1974, direct shipments to this country from Arab sources crept upward from 19 per cent to 20.3 per cent of our imports—which means an increase from 7.7 per cent to 8.2 per cent of our total oil supply. But there is more to it than the direct shipments. America imports huge amounts of oil products from Caribbean refineries that get their crude oil from many countries. Lichtblau found that fully 28 per cent of U.S. oil imports last summer came originally from Arab wells.

While America's Arab imports were rising, they were not rising very fast. In contrast, U.S. imports from Iran increased nearly 70 per cent from the summer of 1973 to the summer of 1974, when they comprised more than one-tenth of America's foreign oil from all sources. Perhaps you were wondering why the U.S. government seems so solicitous of the Shah's feelings these days.

#### Price Raising

The conventional wisdom has always been that countries with large populations and heavy investment requirements would lead the way in raising prices—as Venezuela and Iran did in 1973—but it would have to be the underpopulated desert states that cut back production to enforce these prices. (Secretary of State Henry Kissinger invoked this logic in the famous Business Week interview last month.) But things do not seem to be working out that way.

Saudi Arabia, for example, has not cut production at all, and the Saudis in fact have increased shipments to America by a small but useful amount. The most severe reductions in shipments to us have come from countries in the other category—led by the

#### Letter

##### View of Middle East

The Middle East conflict is a nutshell: The PLO and 30 Arab states—including one (Jordan) covering three-fourths of Palestine—attempting to destroy the only Jewish state and its society in order to create a 13st Arab state or expand the already existing Palestinian Arab state.

These Arab forces are supported by enormous oil wealth, the huge Soviet military and propaganda machine, the economic interests of nearly the whole world and the immorality of the United Nations.

Rarely, if ever, in human history has such a large concentration of power been directed towards a bitter aim, and such a small nation and people been forced to fight for their existence against such great odds.

PETER GOLDMAN.  
Copenhagen.

Western Hemisphere democracies.

Perhaps the impetus to cut back has less to do with pure economics than we thought. King Faisal does not have to worry a great deal about Saudi public opinion when he makes oil policy. But in countries like Canada, Venezuela and Ecuador, there is a strong strain of economic nationalism that their governments have to take seriously. The past year's experience suggests that America's future sources of foreign oil have become profoundly unpredictable—not only in regard to prices but also how much oil they will ship regardless of price.

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The newcomer was supporting Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, the respected reformer and economic expert, as chairman of the Banking Committee in place of 82-year-old Rep. Wright Patman, the dictatorial, eccentric Texas populist. Thus, it was with surprise and dismay that this freshman congressman took the oath of office to complete the purge of undesirable committee chairmen and destruction of the seniority system.

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The effectiveness of the Reuss-Reus alliance underscores the disturbing fact: House Democrats had no clear standard in choosing purge victims. While Common Cause's analysis got forth ideological criteria (opposing both liberal Patman and conservative Hays for autocratic behavior), each congressman had his own standard. Some followed the Common Cause criteria; most were guided by personality and the candidates' campaigns.

"I am afraid," one senior liberal congressman confided to us, "we are ending up with something worse than seniority." That "something" could resemble the perennial scramble in state legislatures where, without seniority standards, chairmanships are bartered in an orgy of Tammany politics. With no effective leadership to control the bartering here, the process could degenerate into political chaos.

Certainly the nervous party leadership emerged from two weeks of barter even more enfeebled. Speaker Carl Albert, too honest to hide his total befuddlement, was impotent. The more aggressive majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, was weakened by his poorly conceived support of efforts to purge Hays.

Nor did Rep. Philip Burton of

## A Post-Watergate Myth Press and Politicians

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In the wake of Watergate the American press has acquired the image of a tiger—a remorseless antagonist of official deceit, probing for the truth. In this vision, journalists are no longer co-opted by officials or overcome by awe of them; if anything, the poor officials are intimidated by the powerful press.

There is some danger that the press itself may be starting to believe that myth. But myth it is.

For a realistic example of the relationship between journalists and political figures consider the first program in the new Public Television series of Bill Moyers's Journal. It was an interview with Secretary of State Kissinger.

Moyers got into the question of American food aid. He said: "A lot of the food that we're giving right now is going for political—into political areas, strategic areas, rather than humanitarian . . ."

Kissinger said that in considering proposed increases in food aid, "we have opted, after all the discussions, for the highest proposal," totaling nearly \$1.5 billion. Then there was this exchange:

Kissinger: "I also don't agree with you that we're giving most of our food aid for strategic purposes."

Moyers: "I didn't say most. I didn't mean to say most. I meant a substantial amount."

Kissinger: "We're giving some in countries in which political relationships are of importance to us . . . but the vast majority—the considerable majority—of our food aid goes for humanitarian purposes . . ."

The ordinary viewer would naturally assume that Kissinger and the administration have chosen to give the "vast" or at least "considerable" majority of U.S. aid to feed the starving rather than to keep governments we support in office. What are the facts?

The most important U.S. food program is one of concessional sales—sales on much less than commercial terms—under Title I of Public Law 480. In the most recent fiscal year, the one that ended last June 30, the budget for this program was \$748 million.

Thirty-two countries in the world are officially classified by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by food shortages and poverty. Of these, six were in the 1974 Title I program: Guinea, the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

Of the \$748 million, these six most desperately needy countries were allotted \$475 million. The overwhelming proportion of that, \$194 million, went to Cambodia, which is both hungry and a military-political client of the United States. Even counting Title I aid

to Cambodia as wholly "humanitarian," these countries got only 37 per cent of the money.

The other 63 per cent, \$473 million, went to 13 countries not on the needy list, such as Thailand, Israel, Jordan, Iran, by far the largest amount went to South Vietnam: \$305 million.

For the current fiscal year, ending next June 30, the administration has considered three options. Title I would be \$682 million, \$82 million less than last year's \$764 million. In addition, the three options include between \$312 million and \$394 million in a separate humanitarian program of food gifts under Title II of the law.

Under the lowest option, just over half of the Title I money would go to the most needy countries, the largest amount to Cambodia: \$139 million. This is a shift toward the needy from the previous year, but it was not a shift forced by Kissinger. It was forced on him by Congress, which was so outraged by his political use of food aid that it said no more than 30 per cent could be sent to countries outside the needy list.

When Kissinger said on television that the highest option had not in fact been made, he was then trying to work out a deal with congressmen who want to give more aid to the most desperate countries. He would do that, he said, if Congress would allow him to include South Vietnam in the list of the needy—and then, under the 30-per-cent ceiling, give more to other political clients.

#### The Third Option

Thus, under the Kissinger third option, Title I would get more aid (up from \$33 million to \$131 million), as would Bangladesh (\$56 to \$149 million) and Pakistan (\$13 million to \$33 million). But so would South Korea (up from \$30 million to \$124 million), Chile (\$32 million to \$65 million), Indonesia (\$20 to \$41 million) and Egypt (\$33 million to \$88 million). Of the Title I total, the "neediest" countries now get slightly less than half.

The figures are complicated but their import is not. Henry Kissinger is determined to make up for congressional cuts in general aid to such countries as South Korea, by sending them food that they could hardly buy commercially. His reason for doing so is political, but at the Moyers program he got away with the pose of a humanitarian.

Bill Moyers is a man of integrity and experience who serves his reputation as a serious journalist. That he was overborne by Kissinger shows he has many advantages the official skilled in manipulation still has over the press.

## In the Wake of Seniority

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The uncouth resemblance of the celebrated "revolution" on Capitol Hill to Tammany Hall politics forcefully struck one idealistic freshman congressman this week as he entered the House Democratic caucus to complete the purge of undesirable committee chairmen and destruction of the seniority system.

The newcomer was supporting Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, the respected reformer and economic expert, as chairman of the Banking Committee in place of 82-year-old Rep. Wright Patman, the dictatorial, eccentric Texas populist. Thus, it was with surprise and dismay that this freshman congressman took the oath of office to complete the purge of undesirable committee chairmen and destruction of the seniority system.

The effectiveness of the Reuss-Reus alliance underscores the disturbing fact: House Democrats had no clear standard in choosing purge victims. While Common Cause's analysis got forth ideological criteria (opposing both liberal Patman and conservative Hays for autocratic behavior), each congressman had his own standard. Some followed the Common Cause criteria; most were guided by personality and the candidates' campaigns.

"I am afraid," one senior liberal congressman confided to us, "we are ending up with something worse than seniority." That "something" could resemble the perennial scramble in state legislatures where, without seniority standards, chairmanships are bartered in an orgy of Tammany politics. With no effective leadership to control the bartering here, the process could degenerate into political chaos.

Certainly the nervous party leadership emerged from two weeks of barter even more enfeebled. Speaker Carl Albert, too honest to hide his total befuddlement, was impotent. The more aggressive majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, was weakened by his poorly conceived support of efforts to purge Hays.

Nor did Rep. Philip Burton of

California, the caucus chairman, help himself all that much with his hardball campaign for Hays. While displaying a muscular organizational ability unique in today's House, Burton dimmed his shining image with the freshman as the best ideal of reform. "These guys don't want a major 'demo,'" a Burton confidant told us, "and they're afraid Phil is getting to be one."

So allergic to leadership are freshman Democrats that apart from Hays, both O'Neill and Burton kept hands off the chairmanships contests. In the full flowering of such egalitarianism, inconsistencies and contradictions proliferated.

The purge of ineffectiveness, colorless Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas as Agriculture Committee chairman was least explicable. He was supported by his own committee members—particularly Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington, whose chairmanship had been indignantly fair and nonautocratic. He is a staunch conservative, but no more so than Rep. Olin Teague of Texas. More gregarious and congenial than Poage, Rep. Teague was not challenged as chairman of the House Science Committee. But a third Southern conservative, Rep. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, was purged as Armed Services Committee chairman partly because he could not resist taunting his junior liberal members.

That generates questions: Would Hebert have survived if he had been more diplomatic? Probably, say House reformers. Would Hebert have survived if

he had been ornery but liberal? Definitely. Would Hebert have survived if he had been chairman of the less sensitive Science Committee? Maybe. Would Teague, no less conservative than Hebert, survive as Armed Services Committee chairman? Most surely.

That adds up to a mishmash of criteria between college fraternal politics and a Byzantine Kremlin power struggle, lacking any serious yardstick. Nor is this likely to be the end of it. In the wake of seniority, the caucus may well commemorate its burial every two years by punishing chairmen who offend the majority.

The important House Appropriations Committee seems certain to be fought over in 1977. The surprisingly heavy vote, against its esteemed but conservative chairman, Rep. George Mahon of Texas, was secretly engineered by committee members overtly backing him. Rather than risk humiliation two years hence, Mahon may retire from Congress. If reformers plan to bypass at least the next three members of the committee as out of tune with the times.

Appropriations Committee as minor members will not be alone spending the next two years seeking that yardstick of unities standards for committee chairmen. Rep. Al Uman of Oregon, the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, must confront energy-economic question of supreme importance and sensitivity. While the bad old seniority system would have protected him in past years, today he must worry about a word that brings up King Canus to depos-



## 'Turcaret' Is Back Again

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—First performed in 1709, Lesage's "Turcaret" is having another revival at the Théâtre de la Ville. It is the fourth modern production in Paris. Jean Vilar staged it in 1947. It was revived at the Vieux Colombier with Jean Vey and Nicole Maurey, and it is included in a Marais festival. The play is an appeal to contemporary directors.

First, it is an excellent play, a best French comedy between 1666 and 1715. Second, the character has a definite personality which offers actors opportunities. Third, it is a piece of work of historical importance. With very humor "Turcaret" reveals the social disintegration that began under Louis XIV and was to end in the French revolution. Lesage foretold what a never lived to see.

Turcaret is so modern that he might be a defendant in the Watergate trials. An upstart, "own fat on underhand dealings," is only merit is his ill-gotten wealth. But money talks and he soon in the aristocratic salons, aged in shady transaction with is needy better. The play is a sardonic cartoon as string in its way as Jonson's "Volpone" and quite as

inviting in its exposure of double-dealing as "The motion picture" "The Sting." It has no sympathy for any of its figures and its moral is obliquely presented as a warning. Turcaret is

unmasked as a liar and a fraud and must pay the penalty of being found out, but corruption still flourishes. At the finish, the sly valet who has brought about his conniving master's ruin, whispers to his innamorata, the ambitious chambermaid who wants to be a lady, "Turcaret's reign is now over and mine begins."

The Théâtre de la Ville company is in fine form. Paul de Berrin's "Turcaret" is a robust parvenu, comically expansive in his false security. Francis Perrin as his treacherous servant is a delightful rascal. Catherine Rove's affected baroness, Dominique Jay's two-faced maid, Michel Robbe's swaggering marquis and Jean-Pierre Bouvier's chevalier are all in harmony with the general picture. Two of the best performances came late in the evening with the arrival of Turcaret's embarrassing relatives, amusingly impersonated by Florence Blot and by Dominique Davray. The production does not match the acting. Serge Peyrat's direction has imposed a slow and lagging pace to the comedy.

Another attempt to establish an English-speaking theater in Paris is being made by the Paris American Actors Studio, which is performing Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 in the United Services Organization's quarters (133 Avenue des Champs-Élysées). This group is presenting two short plays. The first is "The Alligation" by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, an "absurd" fantasy, a protest in surrealist form against racism in the United

Zafar Masud as the blind Indian in Ferlinghetti's "The Alligation."



### Bermuda Bowl Bridge Tourney Begins Today

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The 25th World Bridge Team Championship opens here tomorrow amid strict security aimed not only at preventing unfair practice but also at protecting players from spectators.

To combat any suspicion of cheating, diagonal table screens will be used for the first time during a world contest—on the last three days of play. These screens conceal each partner from the other and rule out unauthorized communication or signaling.

Play will take place behind locked doors and be relayed electronically to spectators in an auditorium.

Tomorrow Italy begins defense of its title against teams from the United States, Indonesia, Brazil and France at a hotel here. Bermuda staged the first official world contest in 1950, thus causing the emblem of world bridge supremacy to be named the Bermuda Bowl.

Mark Cavallieri undertakes this quick-change role competently. Zafar Masud, a player from Pakistan, is the Indian and Eddie Jordan is the suffering prisoner.

The second item, "The Soap-writer" by Ron Taylor, is a monologue with Cavallieri enacting a Tin Pan Alley composer whose brief fame has faded and who is meditating on his failure in his cold-water flat. He succeeds in conveying the jaunty optimism as it flickers before defeat. The acting of both plays is of professional standing. The P.A.S. welcomes all English-speaking performers and theater-workers.

"La Libellule" (at the Théâtre des Nouveautés) supplies an evening of trivial but rather engaging fun. Adapted by Philippe March from an Italian farce by Aldo Nicolaj, it has the necessary light touch. It is a set of sketches about the frantic efforts of a pest of a wife to convince her lover to murder her husband. Marthe Mercadier as the irrepensible spouse, Bernard Lavallée as her calm, indifferent mate and Dominique Fabre as the chosen killer keep the situations fresh and bright.

Also recommended is the program of Zouk (at the Variétés), that most remarkable artist from Zurich who can sketch a character with a few telling gestures and sudden changes of her voice. Her "Album" covers a wide range of women, from squeaky children to strident teachers, from aspiring dancers and singers to matter-of-fact gynecologists. Zouk is one of the foremost exponents of mimicry in the modern theater.

## Fashions

### The Flagging Inspiration Of Italian Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 23 (UPI).—If Valentino, who has still to show, does not deliver, Italian couture will have reached a new low. One wonders what happened to the lively, talented group which, 10 years ago, came close to giving Paris couture a hard run for its money. After two days of uninspired collections, the best one can say about Roman designers is that they have gone back to glorified dressmaking.

The ranks of buyers and press keep thinning. Sydney Gittler of Ohrbach's said he had seen a couple of coats at Fabiani's and "I'm going back to look at them, but I am not sure that I am buying." "Where are the days when we used to spend one third of our budget in Italy and the other two in Paris?" he asked. Why does he keep coming? "We keep hoping," he said.

Even André Laugier came out with nothing new. His collection boiled down to a couple of striped silk raincoats and three prom dresses of printed tulle.

Tiziani was no even sadder case. Here is a designer with a good name, a likeable personality and a nucleus of rich, faithful customers. All he needs at this point is a designer. Since Guy Douvier left him a couple of seasons ago to go to Paris, where he designs Guy Laroche's ready-to-wear, Tiziani has been quite out of touch with the times.

Lancetti had a good opening, with a pretty, bloused silhouette but his real strength lies in his fabrics. It may be a nice job of camouflage but he did end up with lovely gypsy dresses to quite unusual herbal and fruit prints. Done in bright, lush colors they were a reminder of the days when the Italians had the happiest, sharpest color sense.

The best collection so far was Gallizine's. A princess with social aura and all the right connections, Gallizine has gone back to what she does best: dressy clothes for rich women and flattering evening dresses. She also did an encore of the palazzo pajamas that she put on the map and still does better than anybody else. The new ones, in delicate crepe georgette, have squared, ruffled tops and are worn with floor-length, silk-trimmed broadtail shawls. Other pool and terrace dresses were done in blurred prints, rainbow silks and delicate ombre clouds, touched up with rhinestones. All very pretty if definitely not for the masses.

Walter Albini, one of the biggest talents around, made a comeback but he took a new direction. Instead of catering



Gypsy evening gowns by Pinn Lancetti.

to private clients, he wants to sell canvas and paper patterns to Rina Modell of Milan, who will then sell to Italian dressmakers.

Albini played it safe. To what he called "a homage to Chanel," he simply updated Chanel clothes with lovely, turn-of-the-century prints, with tiny florals against a geometric background.

He is right. Chanel may be dead but her talent was so great that it is still brighter than anything around.

## SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—The Zoot Sims quartet, Jackie Cain and the Roy Elal quintet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's. The Spinners are giving a concert at the Royal Festival Hall on Jan. 24 at 8 p.m.

Country singer Charley Pride, touring England, Ireland and Scotland, will be in Gravesend Jan. 25 at the Civic Hall; in London, Jan. 26 at the Palladium; in Dublin, Jan. 27 at the Carlton; in Birmingham, Jan. 28 at the Town Hall; in Southampton, Jan. 29 at the Southport Theater; in Glasgow, Jan. 30 at the Apollo; in Ipswich, Jan. 31 at the Gaumont, and, in Wakefield, Feb. 2 at the Theatre Club.

COPENHAGEN—The 10 C.C. will appear at the Tivoli Concert Hall on Jan. 30 at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—Rock groups Larry Coryell and Curved Air will be at the Volkshaus Jan. 24 at 8 p.m. and the next night, at the Tonhalle St. Gallen also at 8 p.m.

Chick Corea and Return To Forever will be in Copenhagen Jan. 24 at the Tivoli Concert Hall at 8 p.m.; in Munich Jan. 27 at the Theater in der Breiten Strasse at 8 p.m. and in Zurich Jan. 30 at the Kongresshaus also at 8 p.m.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Please Mr. Postman" by The Carpenters, and in Britain, "Times" by Mc Grace.

—FRANK VAN BEARLE.

## Christo's 'Running Fence' Runs Into Stone Wall

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (UPI).—Christo's "Running Fence" has run into a stone wall—at least for the moment.

Christo (he doesn't use his last name, which is Jovacheff) is the 39-year-old Bulgarian-born New York City resident who has achieved some artistic fame for large scale art works. He has wrapped a mile of Australian coast in plastic and hung a quarter-mile-long curtain over a Colorado canyon.

Now Christo wants to build a fabric fence across two northern California counties and into the Pacific Ocean. The fence would be 18 feet high and 24.5 miles long.

Late Monday, however, the six-member Marin County Planning Commission, the first of 15 gov-

ernmental bodies whose approval is necessary, cast a tie vote on the project. In Marin County a tie means a defeat. But Christo's bevy of aides promptly filed an appeal to the County Board of Supervisors.

And the issue is still up in the air, the way Christo hopes that his billowing white woven nylon panels will be come September.

In the way, the artist and his energetic French wife, Jeanne-Claude, welcomes opposition to their projects. For initial hostilities usually dissolve into enthusiasm and become, they believe, part of the total art work.

"Sometimes," said the artist, "these projects take three or four years. They are like small children who slowly father on identity of their own. The works take on a being of themselves. And the resistance is part of it."

Thus, if the commission's hearing was any measure, Christo's latest project is likely to be a monumental work.

Sam Hunter, an art professor at Princeton University who helped Christo spread 150,000 square feet of plastic over a section of bay at Newport last summer, spoke for the artist.

"The fence is a temporary monument," he said. "It is an artistic process of great complexity involving an artist, engineers, students, landowners and governmental bodies. The process is part of the product. And when the product finally emerges, like a butterfly from its cocoon, it is a thing of beauty."

"Sure, sure," said commissioner Marie Seel, "but what about all the cars and the parking and all that jazz?"

commissioner Jerome Friedman, "that too many people would drive all the way out there to watch a fence."

What they would see, if the project goes through, are 2,000 sections of white nylon, each hung on cables strung between steel poles. The panels, anchored at the bottom with fused tie-downs that give when winds exceed 55 miles an hour, would follow the contours of this farm country just north of San Francisco. The last 600 feet of fence would march into the sea.

Christo said the "Running Fence" would cost about \$1.05 million, which he said is raised by selling drawings of each work to art collectors, museums and galleries, usually in Europe. Prices range from \$4,200 to \$50,000. The project is also filmed and a book is possible.

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$
614	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	374	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	374	Autom Ind
615	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	375	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	375	Autom Ind
616	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	376	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	376	Autom Ind
617	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	377	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	377	Autom Ind
618	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	378	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	378	Autom Ind
619	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	379	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	379	Autom Ind
620	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	380	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	380	Autom Ind
621	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	381	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	381	Autom Ind
622	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	382	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	382	Autom Ind
623	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	383	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	383	Autom Ind
624	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	384	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	384	Autom Ind
625	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	385	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	385	Autom Ind
626	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	386	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	386	Autom Ind
627	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	387	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	387	Autom Ind
628	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	388	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	388	Autom Ind
629	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	389	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	389	Autom Ind
630	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	390	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	390	Autom Ind
631	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	391	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	391	Autom Ind
632	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	392	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	392	Autom Ind
633	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	393	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	393	Autom Ind
634	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	394	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	394	Autom Ind
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639	Abby Lb 1.32	13	49 1/2	399	Autom Ind	9	4 1/2	399	Autom Ind
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7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$
414	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	414	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	414	Admiral 38
415	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	415	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	415	Admiral 38
416	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	416	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	416	Admiral 38
417	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	417	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	417	Admiral 38
418	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	418	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	418	Admiral 38
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436	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	436	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	436	Admiral 38
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438	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	438	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	438	Admiral 38
439	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	439	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	439	Admiral 38
440	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	440	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	440	Admiral 38

Flash...Paris Bourse									
COMPANY	INDUS.	7475- HIGH-LOW	CLOS. JAN. 23	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 71-72	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	418	400.50 - 403	10	2.9	55.2 - 40.50 - 42.43	7,795	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 8,600 million Fr. (excl. 1973).
BIC	Pens. Rotters	735 - 372	645	635 - 579	18	6.9	28.26 - 32.20 - 37.20	1,500	Current profits (after taxes) up 5% for 1st semester.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	688 - 248	483	468 - 481	10	3.3	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.20	630	Turnover Sept. 30, 1974 = 1,164 million Fr., exceeding by 26% that of 1973.
BSN GYRAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 242	415	408 - 424	4	6.1	71 - 87 - 102	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = +5.5%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	334 - 151.18	195	194.10 - 194	21	5.1	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,424	Interim dividend payment of 10 Fr. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	150.40 - 99	125.30	120.10 - 125	10	5.8	10.16 - 12.40 - 13.02	3,445	Belair bank recently opened French branches near total.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	113	118 - 111.50	13	5.3	7.45 - 9 - 6.83	3,281	For Nov. 74: CIC Group's customer deposits increased 2.5% vs. Nov. 73.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	170 - 103	174.50	171 - 169.10	11	3.7	- 9.22 - 15.24	2,940	1974 estimated turnover up 35% sales orders up 10%.
EURA FRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	162	153.80 - 145.10	-	5.4	(non significant)	2,193	Holding's 30-9-74: Socar, 35% Insurance (14%); Cherg, Renault, 14% other, 17%.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	210	204 - 189	6	7.4	21.48 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	1974 turnover (excluding auto), +23% vs. '73 = 30% of all business.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	92	92.40 - 90.50	3	9.1	20.10 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,889	Rubber products diversification with Michelin-Elf acquisition.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	380 - 127	142.10	147.50 - 141	3	8.9	19.90 - 25.15 - 41.19	641	Despite economic climate, acquired positions are being maintained.
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	84.85	82.80 - 82	11	3.5	28.72 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	Imetal replaces SLN Hldg. grouping Penarroya-Le Nickel-SLM-Metals.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	248.00 - 121P	1735	1710 - 1675	24	2.3	48.28 - 56.52 - 64.24	1,687	1974 turnover (excl. taxes) 1st 9 months '74 = 1,372 million Fr. (excl. 1973).
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 245.70	368.90	364 - 352	19	3.3	16.36 - 24.75 - 19.57	1,687	422.2 million Fr. turnover 1st 9 months '74 = 26% up vs. same per '73.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	1281 - 358	557	557 - 510	17	1.3	14.98 - 22.60 - 37.27	3,155	After Gator and Abbe Dabail, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	147	147.50 - 144.90	7	4.4	16.05 - 18.85 - 27.22	3,172	Expected 1974 results to exceed 20 million Fr. vs. 22,800,000 in 1973.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	342 - 105.10	133.50	131 - 124.20	12	6.1	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.89	2,821	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 10 banks (5 under contr.).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	41.20	43.20 - 41.10	6	6.9	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,821	1974 Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million Fr. (excl. 1973).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min.	145.40 - 100	124	125 - 122.90	9	4.7	22.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	25,162	Group turnover 1st 9 months '74 = 1,372 million Fr. (excl. 1973).
PERIER	Bever. Soft	325 - 108.20	115	117.50 - 115.80	10	7.8	8.61 - 8.94 - 11.40	6,254	Autom. 1st 10 mos '74 turnover +7.4% Sales France - 16.7% other +8.8%.
PEUGEOT	Holding	319.00 - 122.40	167	165 - 157.50	2	5.4	49.61 - 68.26 - 71.40	6,002	Group turnover 1st 9 months '74 = 1,372 million Fr. (excl. 1973).
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 310.40	335	338 - 346	10	2.8	25.58 - 39.37 - 39.44	922	Expected 1974 results to be better up movement over 1973.
ROUSSEL-UCIAF	Pharmac.	381 - 207	260	263 - 258	9	2.4	10.51 - 12.85 - 29.72	3,008	Worldwide 74 output: 175,000 pairs World share: 17% vs. 15.4% in '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2572 - 800	1389	1358 - 1473	25	1.3	41.82 - 51.71 - 64.64	221	Suez expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	235 - 141	204	204.80 - 200	4	6.8	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76	9,901	1974 turnover exceeds that of 1973 by 25%.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1048 - 590	840	842 - 836	25	1.3	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	

7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	7475- High, Low, Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$
414	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	414	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	414	Admiral 38
415	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	415	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	415	Admiral 38
416	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	416	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	416	Admiral 38
417	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	417	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	417	Admiral 38
418	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	418	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	418	Admiral 38
419	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	419	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	419	Admiral 38
420	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	420	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	420	Admiral 38
421	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	421	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	421	Admiral 38
422	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	422	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	422	Admiral 38
423	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	423	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	423	Admiral 38
424	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	424	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	424	Admiral 38
425	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	425	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	425	Admiral 38
426	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	426	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	426	Admiral 38
427	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	427	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	427	Admiral 38
428	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	428	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	428	Admiral 38
429	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	429	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	429	Admiral 38
430	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	430	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	430	Admiral 38
431	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	431	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	431	Admiral 38
432	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	432	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	432	Admiral 38
433	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	433	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	433	Admiral 38
434	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	434	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	434	Admiral 38
435	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	435	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	435	Admiral 38
436	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	436	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	436	Admiral 38
437	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	437	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	437	Admiral 38
438	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	438	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	438	Admiral 38
439	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	439	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	439	Admiral 38
440	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	440	Admiral 38	2	20 1/2	440	Admiral 38

\*Tax credit not included. C Consolidated.

مكتبة الشامل



As Part of Financial Rescue Plan

Bank Buys Burmah's BP Shares

By Terry Roberts

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Bank of England has purchased 10 million shares of Burmah Oil Co. as part of a financial rescue plan. The bank said it would use the money to continue work on its North Sea oil fields and to finance its other operations, including its tanker fleet.

Burmah received £179 million from the Bank of England for its BP holdings. The company said it would use the money to continue work on its North Sea oil fields and to finance its other operations, including its tanker fleet.

Another of the company's problems was the sudden loss of profitability in tanker operations due to the worldwide decline in oil prices. The company said it would use the money to continue work on its North Sea oil fields and to finance its other operations, including its tanker fleet.

The Bank of England was careful to stress tonight that its purchase of the block of BP shares would have no bearing on the management of the company and would remain unrelated to the interest already held by the government, which has held veto power on the BP board since 1974.

Although the government has effectively controlled British Petroleum, the company is not regarded as having been nationalized. A government spokesman said the veto power on the board had never been exercised and the default arose partly from

the sharp market decline in the value of Burmah's interest in British Petroleum, which had been one of Burmah's principal assets for many years and the collateral on much of its borrowings.

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concern had been operated like most other oil companies.

The Bank of England said it had agreed not to use the votes attached to its BP shares to elect a director to the company's board. A spokesman for the bank said it was too soon to say whether the shares might be sold or whether the bank would retain them as an investment.

Sources at the bank and in the government could not recall another occasion since the 1930s when the central bank had taken an interest in an industrial company.

Burmah, which has interests ranging far beyond the oil industry, also announced that its \$650 million in long-term borrowings had been renegotiated as one-year borrowings. The Bank of England had already announced that it would guarantee these loans.

Most of the money involved in these borrowings had been used to finance the take-over of Signal Oil & Gas Co. about a year ago for \$200 million. It is understood that the bulk of the North American operations acquired from Signal may be sold off to enable Burmah to pay off its loans.

The company said the decision to sell its stake in British Petroleum represented "a fundamental change of policy which has been dictated by the present circumstances." The company also indicated that it would reduce the size of its tanker fleet, which now numbers 38 ships.

Burmah expressed confidence that the support arrangements agreed to by the British government "have established a position from which the group will be able to overcome its recent difficulties and successfully develop its major continuing interests."

Japan Panel Urges Curbs On Major Trading Houses

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japan's Fair Trade Commission (FTC) has proposed that the activities of the nation's giant trading houses be restricted because their share of business in this country has become "monopolistic."

The FTC made the proposal in a report submitted today to the Anti-Monopoly Council, an advisory body of the FTC.

The report said the 10 leading traders had sales totaling 37,000 billion yen (about \$123 billion) in fiscal 1973, a three-fold increase over fiscal 1968.

It said their market share rose from 20.7 to 25.5 per cent during the five-year period.

It said their exports, totaling 5,700 billion yen in fiscal 1973, accounted for 50 per cent of Japan's total exports, while their imports, totaling 7,900 billion yen, accounted for 60 per cent.

This situation, the report said, gives the 10 leading traders potential of controlling market prices.

To deal with the situation, it proposed that their stockholding in other companies be restricted, that large bank loans to them also be restricted and that their activities be subject to government guidelines.

The big 10 traders listed were Mitsubishi Corp., Fuyo Bank, Daiwa Bank, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan.

TWA Reports Large Loss, Warns of Price Increases

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (WP)—Trans World Airlines lost \$23.6 million in 1974 and will not be able to pay interest this year on one of its bond issues. The loss is subject to a final audit.

The airline, which blamed its loss primarily on the high cost of fuel, also sent a telegram to President Ford warning that the planned \$3-a-barrel tax on imported oil would force a 21-per-cent boost in air fares and "weaken our financial position to a point that our very existence is threatened."

TWA, the only U.S. airline with both domestic and overseas routes, said the 1974 loss was a "direct product of a \$203.8-million increase in fuel costs and severely depressed traffic, especially on transatlantic routes."

Chairman Charles Tillghast said, "The outlook for 1975 is difficult to assess at this time" because of the recession and the fare increases dictated by the rise in fuel costs.

He said TWA will take "appropriate actions" to cut its losses and added, "We also remain hopeful that the Civil Aeronautics Board will expeditiously approve our route exchange proposal with Pan American, which it is estimated will improve our operating results by more than \$5 million a year."

Because of its 1974 loss, TWA said, it will not pay interest on its 6 1/2-per-cent debentures due in 1975. The payments are due in June and December. In addition, the company will skip the first dividend on its \$2 cumulative convertible preferred stock.

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Sony Expects Profit to Drop In First Part of This Year

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sony Corp. expects consolidated net profit to be 5 to 6 billion yen (\$16 to \$20 million) in the first three months ending Jan. 31, down from an extraordinary high 11.04 billion yen a year earlier and down from 5.51 billion yen in the more normal first quarter of fiscal 1973, Noboru Yoshii, senior managing director, said today.

He made the forecast as Sony released its consolidated results for the last quarter of fiscal 1974 and for the full year.

Fourth-quarter profit fell to 4.05 billion yen from 5.09 billion yen a year earlier.

Full-year profit from consolidated operations fell to 24.93 billion yen from 36.28 billion yen in 1973.

Mr. Yoshii said an equity loss in the earnings of affiliates stemmed from a 1-2-billion-yen deficit by Toyo Tsushin Kogyo Co., a company owned 50 per cent by Sony. Toyo Tsushin is a financially troubled maker of audio equipment and monochrome television sets.

Mr. Yoshii said Sony's other principal affiliates all operated profitably last year, partially offsetting Toyo Tsushin's deficit.

Sony's fourth-quarter consolidated sales rose to 96.72 billion yen from 41.7 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales for all of fiscal 1974 totaled 397.05 billion yen, up from 314.08 billion the previous year.

Mr. Yoshii said Sony is carefully controlling production to avoid a further inventory buildup. The company recently announced extra holidays for some production workers, and also announced plans to freeze pay levels of new employees at 1974 levels, a move apparently aimed at discouraging large wage increases in this spring's annual negotiations.

The executive said that announced plans to build a color television picture tube manufacturing facility in Reims, France, have been postponed indefinitely.

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SEC to End Fixed Rates

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to order an end to the system of fixed brokerage commission rates on stock trades by May 1 despite strong securities industry opposition, the head of the SEC revealed last night.

Chairman Ray Garrett Jr., in a speech to the Economic Club of New York, said that "for the first time in almost 200 years, the rates of commission that brokers charge to public customers in exchange securities transactions will not be determined by exchange rules. Market forces will operate to set these prices, and there may be variances from firm to firm."

The SEC also will order an end to fixed intramarket rates that brokers charge each other by May 1, 1978. The one-year delay is to give brokers a longer period to plan and adjust, the SEC chairman indicated.

The SEC intends to issue its formal order to exchanges in the next few days. But the order, following several weeks of hearings last fall before the SEC, may not end the lengthy and contentious battle on the commission rate question.

The New York Stock Exchange has threatened to challenge the SEC's authority to take such a step in federal court, and Mr. Garrett acknowledged the commission may be sued.

Legislation which came close to passage in the last session of Congress would have given the SEC clear authority in this area. It has been reintroduced in both the House and Senate, and proponents need only a co-sponsor.

In addition, the Justice Department anti-trust division has a case in the courts challenging the legality of fixed rates and the issue of whether the SEC had the authority to give the securities industry an anti-trust exemption in the first place is now before the Supreme Court.

Monetary Action by Swiss Aims to Stop Run on Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Swiss National Bank today moved to stop a run on the dollar when the dollar fell on the major foreign exchange market.

A rally had begun here late today after the Swiss National Bank announced a series of measures aimed at thwarting speculation in favor of the franc and against the dollar. The measures announced after officialing in Europe had ended, however, traders still at their desks immediately marked up the price of the dollar. New York was in step and the dollar rose with gains of close to 2 cents against most major currencies.

The rally opened here today with a focus on the dollar rate against the Swiss franc. This was in line with the closing in New York and up sharply from official close in Zurich yesterday of 2.497. But within an hour the rate had fallen to francs and by the close was down to 2.505.

Traders said the initial market "nervous reaction" to the measures and that the sale of Swiss francs in the morning maintained the improved rate. But it became apparent that the volume of forced sale of Swiss francs was not piling up and the rate deteriorated throughout the day.

Dealers cited several factors for the slow sale of Swiss francs. Detailed directives from the National Bank have not yet been received, so banks are not dividing their clients to their strategy.

In addition, much of the non-

resident money on deposit which now will either bear no interest or be penalized at 40 per cent a year on deposits made after last Oct. 31—is in so-called fixed deposits of one, three, six or 12-month periods and is not immediately available for transfer. These deposits will continue to earn interest, if they had been exempt under previous regulations, until they expire.

Very little non-resident cash was in so-called call deposits, which are immediately hit by the new regulations. What cash there was on call moved into the Euro-currency market—offering to lend Swiss francs to borrowers outside Switzerland. These rates dropped sharply but borrowers attracted by the low cost were soon bidding for funds, moving the rate up a bit. Nevertheless, for the day, Euro Swiss interest rates were down by one to one percentage point.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened near 235 deutsche marks but slipped throughout the day to close at 233 DM, virtually unchanged from yesterday's close of 233 DM.

In Paris, after opening around 4.34 francs, the dollar declined to 4.3025—almost unchanged from yesterday.

New late in the day that the Bundesbank will inject some 2.5 billion DM into the banking system had no effect on the foreign exchange market. Presumably the added liquidity will help reduce interest rates within Germany, but a number of dealers said the sum involved is too small to have a dramatic impact on the currency market.

Asians Don't Want Ordered U.S. Cotton

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—American cotton industry, facing heavy potential losses, said today that the refusal of a number of customers in the Far East to take delivery of cotton last year at world prices higher than they are now, agriculture department officials said today.

Rayton Yeater, began a tour through Asia last week in an effort to persuade government officials of the seriousness of the situation.

Official estimates of the value of the contracts that are in execution are between \$180 million and \$200 million.

Foreign Agriculture Secretary said that contracts for some bales have been deferred to Korea, the Philippines and Thailand.

Officials here said that one of the Yeater's missions was to press upon the countries the need to maintain the value of contracts in international trade.

Officials at the Agriculture department said they were told that a continued refusal of the overseas customers ahead with the purchases of new trade frictions which seen declining since the States and several Asian states worked out accords on trade in 1971.

American officials maintain that cotton prices began to rise in U.S. exporters honored contracts to deliver cotton at lower prices to overseas buyers.

Then, the world cotton market changed drastically, so the disadvantage of imports who made long-term contracts last year to buy at low prices at prices now look very high.

U.S. cotton prices are now

about 38 cents a pound, and many of the outstanding contracts are for around 60 cents a pound.

Many foreign textile mills overbought cotton last year. Simultaneously, demand for textile products has dropped sharply in the general economic slump, so mills are using less cotton than a year ago.

The probable range of U.S. cotton exports from the 1974 crop will be 4 million to 4.5 million bales down sharply from the high of 6.1 million bales from the 1973 crop, the Agriculture Department estimates.

Planting Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—U.S. farmers say they will plant more soybeans and sugarbeets and much less cotton this spring than last year, according to an Agriculture Department survey.

Corn plantings are estimated by farmers to total 78.1 million acres.

Standard Is Dropping Study of Offer for Oxy

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Directors of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana decided today to terminate further consideration of acquisition of Occidental Petroleum Corp., the company said.

For the past several months, Standard of Indiana has been evaluating the desirability of combining the two companies, which would have commenced with an offer to exchange a number of shares of Indiana Standard stock for each share of Oxy.

Greek Tourism Falls

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (AP)—Greek tourism declined 31.7 per cent and foreign exchange from the industry fell 18.9 per cent during the 11 months of January to November, 1974, the government announced yesterday.

scars, a drop of only 0.4 per cent from last year, the agency reported. This means that if last year's adverse weather conditions in the corn belt are not repeated, the nation could be in for a bumper corn crop this year, officials said. A similar prediction last year by the Agriculture Department was wiped out by a wet spring, summer drought and early fall frost.

The corn planting expectation, though, was much smaller than recent predictions of private trade forecasters who had estimated as much as 80 million acres.

Based on a survey of 35 grain harvest states, the Agriculture Department said soybean plantings are estimated at 57.1 million acres, up 8 per cent from last year, and that upland cotton would total 8.5 million acres, down 32 per cent.

Officials said that because of low cotton prices, some growers apparently are switching into soybeans. The soybean figure was somewhat more than private analysis had expected, and the cotton acreage was at the low range of trade expectations. The result could be a very large soybean crop this year.

Reacting to high sugar prices, farmers said they intend to plant 1.4 million acres of sugarbeets, an increase of 22 per cent.

Feed grain plantings are expected to rise 1 per cent from last year to 122 million acres. Besides corn, the feed grain intentions include sorghum, 19.4 million acres, up 10 per cent; oats, 17.3 million acres, down 4 per cent; and barley, 9.4 million acres, up 8 per cent.

The report said intended plantings of durum wheat were 4.5 million acres, up 10 per cent; other spring wheat, 14 million acres, down 4 per cent; flaxseed, 1.8 million acres, up 5 per cent; and rice, 2.5 million acres, down 3 per cent.

Stocks Rise Despite Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange prices held on to much of a strong early gain today, resisting profit-taking toward the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.15 to 765.56. It was ahead more than nine points at its high for the day, and up 3.44 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines about 905 to 465 at the close. Gains led by 3 to 1 at the high point of the session.

Volume totaled 17.58 million shares compared with 15.33 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain in part to moves toward a quick income tax rebate to buoy the economy. They said buying was also encouraged by a continuing decline in interest rates and a let-up in the rate of U.S. inflation late last year.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, falling 1/2 to 13 7/8 after trading as high as 14 7/8. Its early gain followed the company's estimate of sharply higher 1974 earnings.

The stock began to pull back on Indiana Standard's withdrawal of its bid to acquire the company, a bid strongly opposed by Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer.

Indiana Standard closed at 43 1/8 up 1 3/4. The company reported higher fourth-quarter net and raised its dividend on post-split shares.

Apache Corp. fell 3/4 to 10 1/8. The company said fourth-quarter net was down substantially from a year earlier.

TI Corp. was off 3 at 11. Late yesterday the company said it cut its dividend to 25 cents a

share from 35 cents a year earlier. Morton-Norwich fell 1 1/8 to 11 5/8, while Bristol-Myers gained 3/4 to 47 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.88 to 32.83.

The most active issue was Sambo's Restaurants, closing at 8 3/8 on volume of 135,000 shares.

In Chicago farm commodity futures moved over extraordinarily wide ranges on the Board of Trade and most closed at limits higher.

The limit gains included wheat futures at 20 cents a bushel, corn 10 cents, oats 8 cents and soybean oil 100 points. Soybeans had moved up the limit of 30 cents then fell back under profit-taking. Soybean meal advanced just short of its \$10-a-ton limit and closed just a shade under the top.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Bristol-Myers			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	417.9	388.4	
Profits (millions)	34.1	28.8	
Per Share	1.07	0.90	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,590.8	1,363.0	
Profits (millions)	120.4	101.7	
Per Share	3.76	3.18	
Exxon			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	12,565.0	8,410.0	
Profits (millions)	860.0	797.0	
Per Share	3.84	3.50	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	45,840.0	28,508.0	
Profits (millions)	2,140.0	2,443.0	
Per Share	14.08	10.90	
General Tire & Rubber			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	566.8	402.8	
Profits (millions)	22.3	19.6	
Per Share	1.05	0.81	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,756.7	1,408.5	
Profits (millions)	78.1	76.8	
Per Share	3.80	3.55	
Gt. Western Financial			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	96.7	89.9	
Profits (millions)	7.3	9.7	
Per Share	0.49	0.65	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	380.5	313.7	
Profits (millions)	35.3	42.4	
Per Share	2.36	2.84	
Inland Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	624.1	477.2	
Profits (millions)	29.0	18.5	
Per Share	1.80	0.97	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,450.2	1,829.0	
Profits (millions)	148.0	83.1	
Per Share	7.96	4.39	
Libbey-Owens-Ford			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	170.9	175.7	
Profits (millions)	10.1	15.6	
Per Share	0.80	1.29	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	655.3	689.2	
Profits (millions)	31.7	62.3	
Per Share	2.40	5.15	
Pacific Gas Electric			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	449.7	386.1	
Profits (millions)	53.9	63.3	
Per Share	0.81	0.81	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,102.0	944.9	
Profits (millions)	261.2	283.6	
Per Share	3.27	3.23	
Procter & Gamble			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,455.8	1,136.5	
Profits (millions)	85.8	71.8	
Per Share	1.04	0.87	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,986.2	2,294.7	
Profits (millions)	191.0	159.9	
Per Share	2.33	1.93	
French GNP Up 2%			
PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—French gross national product grew at an annual rate of 2 per cent in the second and third quarters of 1974, the National Statistics Institute reported today.			
700,000 Visit Egypt			
CAIRO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A total of 700,000 tourists visited Egypt last year, an increase of 32 per cent over the year before, the Cairo press said today.			
Raytheon			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	532.0	427.6	
Profits (millions)	14.5	10.9	
Per Share	0.96	0.73	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,928.9	1,590.5	
Profits (millions)	58.8	46.2	
Per Share	3.85	3.03	
Santa Fe Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	365.2	337.2	
Profits (millions)	27.5	33.5	
Per Share	0.96	1.16	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,423.1	1,212.9	
Profits (millions)	120.1	102.8	
Per Share	0.87	0.81	
Standard Oil Indiana			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,800.0	1,500.0	
Profits (millions)	174.3	121.5	
Per Share	1.91	0.37	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	10,200.0	6,500.0	
Profits (millions)	970.3	511.2	
Per Share	6.63	3.54	

**6000 of our 13000 employees live on air**

AGA is an international concern with subsidiaries in 27 countries and widespread sales activities to a further 50. Its scope of business covers five different fields: the production of industrial gases, welding techniques, electronics and the manufacture of batteries and radiators. AGA holds a leading position in all these areas.

Gas production represents approx. 45% of the total volume of business. AGA has in Europe (including Switzerland) and Latin America more than 200 gas production plants, and although gas production is automated to a large extent, roughly 6000 people are engaged in this field.

It is not so easy to define gas. To start with, one ought to think of what air is and brush up one's elementary physics. Then things become quite simple. In fact, air is a mixture of various compounds. By separating them, gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, etc. are obtained which, in their pure state or in new combinations, are used for manifold purposes. And since we derive the majority of our gases from the air (obviously a most economic and unique raw material...) we actually live to a major extent from air!

AGA gases are required for hospital, industrial, quick-freezing, welding, cutting, research and environment protection purposes, to name just a few. Modern techniques cannot dispense with them anymore.

AGA, founded in Stockholm in 1904, reached a total volume of sales of 1400 million SKr. in 1973 and yielded a profit (after write-offs) of 147 million SKr. Of its total staff of 13,000, eight thousand work abroad.

To finance the further development of the AGA group in Sweden and abroad, AGA will shortly float a Swiss franc bond issue.

**Coupon**

Please send me the AGA underwriting prospectus as soon as it is issued.

Name/Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Exact address: \_\_\_\_\_

HT

Send coupon to any of the following banks:

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Clariden Bank, Postfach, 8022 Zürich

Credit Lyonnais, Case Postale, 1211 Genève

Gewerbekbank Baden, Postfach, 5401 Baden

Handwerkerbank Basel, Postfach, 4001 Basel

Hypothek und Handelsbank Winterthur, Postfach, 8401 Winterthur

Kreditbank (Suisse) SA, Case Postale, 1211 Genève

Lloyds Bank International Ltd., Postfach, 8022 Zürich

Mærkt, Baumarkt & Co. AG, Postfach, 8022 Zürich

Rügg Bank AG, Postfach, 8022 Zürich

**AGA**

AGA Aktiebolag, Lidingsö/Sweden











—By Will Weng

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20					21					22				
			23					24	25					
26	27	28				29	30						31	32
33					34		35						36	
37					38	39					40			
41				42				43	44					
45			46					47		48				
		49						50	51					
	52						53					54	55	56
57					58	59					60			
61					62						63			
64					65									66

C F			C F				
ALGAEVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	7	45	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	43	Showers	MILAN	7	49	Cloudy
ANKARA	-3	25	Overcast	MOSCOW	-1	20	Fair
ANTWERP	1	39	Unvariable	NAGASAKI	1	20	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BERGHADE	4	29	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	43	Fair
BOMBAY	1	39	Cloudy	OSAKA	11	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	2	26	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Overcast	PARIS	9	43	Cloudy
BURSA	7	35	Unvariable	PRAGUE	9	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	37	Showers	SOFIA	1	24	Cloudy
CYPRUS	10	51	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	26	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	51	Showers	TEHRAN	3	27	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	2	37	Snow	TEL AVIV	28	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	14	57	Fair
GENOA	7	43	Rain	TOKYO	2	26	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Snow	WARSAW	28	63	Overcast
HONGKONG	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	26	Cloudy
LOS PALMAS	17	93	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LONDON	11	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	55	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	11	39	Fair				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada  
at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

## ADVERTISEMENT

— (r) Jardine East. Trust.	\$ 7.25	BF — Belgian franc; LF — Luxembourg franc; SF — Swiss franc;
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## 5



## TEMPLE

**Yesterday's** | **Answer:** *Paid to find out who's going un-* **ATTENTION**

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for *The New York Times*.

**-By Alan Trusco**

from dummy and met with a deserved defeat. East ruffed and shifted to a club, after which South had no way to avoid the loss of a club trick and another heart trick.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Dbl.	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.



"IF MR. WILSON EVER COMES OVER AN' WANTS  
TO USE OUR BATHROOM... DON'T LET HIM IN!"

NORTH  
 ♠K11063  
 ♥K43  
 ♦543  
 ♣Q3

WEST	EAST
♠A	♥72
♥AQ110	♥3
♦KJ2	♦Q109876
♣KJ875	♣10964

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠AQ985  
 ♥98765  
 ♦A  
 ♣A2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
4	Dbl	3	Pass
4	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

هكذا من الثَّجِيلِ







